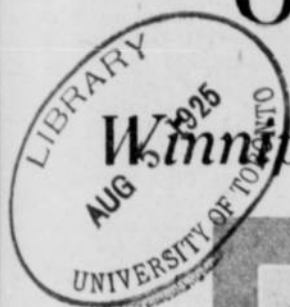


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

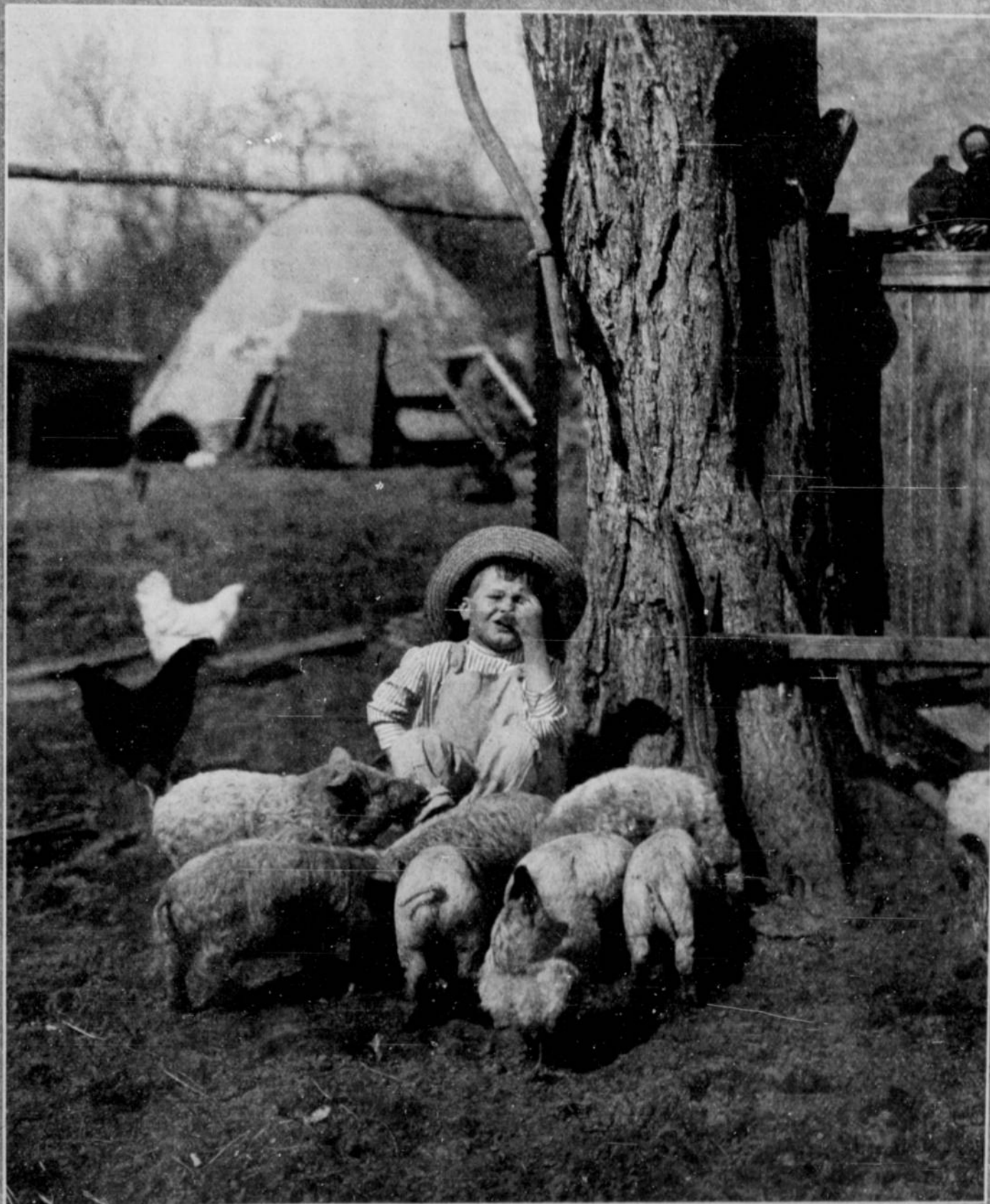
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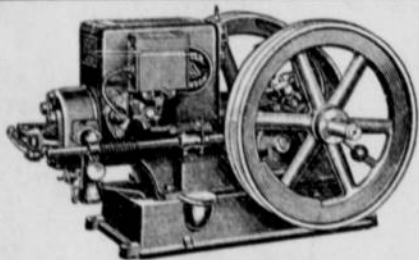
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Descriptive literature gladly sent free on request.

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Engine Specialists—Established 1840
755 Grove St., Madison, Wis., U. S. A.

Terse Sayings on Co-operation

Co-operative marketing should be taught, not merely preached.—Walton Peteet.

Co-ops do not want a crutch, but a torch. They do not ask alms, but a light.—Aaron Sapiro.

No matter what discouragements come to co-operative marketing, no matter what of these enterprises fail—the cause itself will triumph in the end because it is everlastingly right.—Frank O. Lowden.

The longer I live the more certain do I become that the best that governments can do for farmers is of insignificant importance compared with what, by carefully thought out and loyal co-operation, they can do for themselves.—Sir Horace Plunkett.

News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; Secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan

Peteet's Advice

Speaking at Calgary, on June 15, on the subject of Co-operative Marketing, Walton Peteet, secretary of the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Associations of the United States, said:

"When you have organized these pools, I am going to give you two bits of advice:

"As soon as your pool is organized, establish a membership or field service department along with your sales department. These two departments rank equally in dignity and importance, to my mind. In this way you keep your membership informed of all the activities of your co-operative, and keep your management informed of things going on in the field among your membership.

"Second: Don't neglect to keep up your general farm organization as soon as you get your co-operative organization. We have made that mistake, in some cases, in the United States. We call them farm bureaus and other names down there. Here you have the U.F.A. This general organization, which comprises all the farm men and women in a community, and has for its aims the welfare of the whole community, needs to be maintained. As a rule these organizations have fostered and controlled and organized the co-operative organizations.

"Don't make the mistake of thinking that as soon as you get your wheat pool and your livestock pool that you don't need your general type organization any more. You will need it to serve all your other needs, and a very important need of the co-operative, because it is going to be through joint educational programs put on by your marketing associations and your U.F.A. that you are going to make your marketing associations effective."

This advice is just as good applied to Saskatchewan. Follow Mr. Peteet's advice by joining the S.G.G.A.

A picnic attended by between 150 and 200 people, and including a number of members of the Farmers' Union, took place at Netterville, in connection with the Netterville local of the S.G.G.A., on Friday, July 10. The speakers were Mrs. Moen, of the Women's Section, and J. V. Patterson, district director, who were listened to very attentively, and at the close of the addresses a resolution was adopted regretting the failure of the amalgamation negotiations.

That the success of the amalgamation negotiations now depended on the rank and file of the Farmers' Union, was a statement made by A. J. Baynton, of the Central executive, at a meeting held at Leslie, on July 4. The meeting was a joint one of the locals around Leslie, and included members of the Kristnes, West Side, Mt. Hecla and Holar locals, over whom James Garland presided in an able manner. Mrs. P. A. Howe, outlined clearly the provisions of the poultry pool contract, and Mr. Howe addressed the meeting on the proposed cattle pool.

A local of the S.G.G.A. was recently organized at Bradwell, with Peter Murray as secretary.

The Poultry Pool

Have you signed the contract for the Poultry Pool? Time is passing, and if the pool is to operate this year, it is essential that a sufficient number of contracts should be signed to warrant the provisional board in putting the pool into working order. Alberta has already passed the minimum, and the campaign is being pressed with all possible intensity. Why should Saskatchewan lag behind? Sign the contract, and show your faith in co-operative marketing. Remember, "Faith without works is dead."

Manitoba

U.F.M. Notes

U.F.M. Sunday at Gimli, proved a great success in both attendance and program. About 300 gathered in the church. L. P. Baneroff, M.P., addressed them on the work of the Progressives at Ottawa, and Mrs. E. J. Blow, U.F.W.M. director, spoke on the work of the U.F.W.M. organization. Her address was followed by a song in honor of Mothers, sung in Icelandic. Rev. A. E. Kristjanson spoke on Money, and Organization; and he was followed by Rev. S. Olafsson, who addressed the young people.

Protest Grain Act

At the last meeting of Spruce Creek U.F.M. local a communication was read regarding holding meetings throughout Dauphin constituency, for the purpose of forming an Egg and Poultry Pool, with Dauphin as shipping centre. The secretary, W. Carruthers, was instructed to make arrangements with Burrows U.F.M. for a joint meeting to thoroughly discuss this question.

The new Canada Grain Act was given lengthy discussion, and a resolution passed urging the governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to refuse to enact the concurring or enabling legislation asked for by the Dominion government until the Canada Grain Act is again amended to give a greater measure of justice, and more adequate protection to the producers and shippers in the marketing of their grain.

The secretary of the Prohibition Alliance of Manitoba reports active co-operation during recent months in the educational work it is carrying on from U.F.W.M. locals at Arden, Bagot, Dand, Edwin, Eden, Harlington, Holmfild Justice, Kellie Minto, Little Souris, Minitonas, Millbrook, Ogilvie, Parkview and St. Andrews.

Convention at Neepawa

The summer convention of Neepawa district was held at Birnie, on July 10, afternoon and evening meetings convening in the Memorial Park adjacent to the town. President R. Drysdale piloted the proceedings through both sessions. The secretary of Gladstone U.F.M., J. Adamson, read an interesting paper on Co-operative Buying, following which W. Crawford, of the Co-operative Cattle Pool, addressed the convention. His outline of general policy was marked by the announcement that the pool was now absolutely co-operative in principle, any profits accruing going to the customers of the pool. One of the best addresses of the day was given by W. S. Smith, on the Egg Pool. Brief, bright, pointed, his outline of the workings of the Egg Pool was complete with information. Up to June, Neepawa pool had handled \$26,000 worth of eggs, averaging to the producer from 23c to 24c. In 1924, the average price paid producers for eggs was 13c, while the carlot prices in the city markets was 27½c. In 1925, to date, the average price paid the producer was 23c, while the average carlot price in the city markets is 28½c.

The speakers at the evening meeting were: Geo. Little, M.L.A.; R. A. Mahoney, manager of the wheat pool, and Hon. T. A. Crerar. Mr. Little's address was characteristically short and humorous. Mr. Mahoney gave a business man's talk on the Wheat Pool. Manitoba has 700,000 acres in the pool, Saskatchewan has 6,000,000. The first problem was to join these with Alberta to form one selling agency. The savings of such amalgamation were set out clearly. The enormous task of selling such a huge output of grain was pictured, and some illuminating inside stories of marketing were told. Mr. Mahoney went in to a technical discussion of the matter of spread as

between grades, and predicted that the low-grade men were going to be disappointed in their final payments. He also declared that the pool favored mixing. Hon. T. A. Crerar was accorded a rousing reception. His address was a comprehensive review of farm organization in Manitoba, and he stressed over and over again the need and value of organization. Turning to brief mention of great national problems he pleaded for consideration of them, and was not optimistic of their solution. Yet he believed in a united Canada and in the ultimate success of Confederation.

The Fish Fly

During the warm evenings of late spring or early summer, in towns along the margins of our northern rivers and lakes the electric lights or street lamps are often darkened by myriads of insects that dash against them, and the pavements are made slippery by their dead bodies which have been trampled under foot.

They are not the ordinary night-flying moths: If an individual of the thousands that cling to the posts and buildings in the vicinity of the light be examined, it will prove to be a delicate creature with dainty, trembling wings and two or three long white, thread-like organs on the end of its body; the body itself is so transparent that the blood within can be seen pulsating. The front wings are large and finely netted, and the hind wings are small or absent. So fragile are these pale beings that they seem like phantoms rather than real insects. No wonder that poets have sung of them as the creatures that live only a day.

It is true that their winged existence lasts often only a day or even a few hours; but they have another life, of which the poet knows nothing. Down on the bottom of a stream, feeding on mud, water-plants, or other small insects, lives a little nymph with delicate, fringed gills along its sides and two or three long, many-jointed, and often feathery appendages on the end of the body. It has strong legs and can both walk and swim.

After about the ninth molt—there may be 20 molts in all—there appear on its thorax four little sacs which are the beginning of wings; with each molt these grow larger, until finally the last skin of the water-nymph is shed, and gills and mouth-parts are all left behind, and the insect comes forth, a winged fish fly.

But there is still another change to be undergone. The insect has not yet reached the adult state. After flying a short distance it alights and sheds its skin again, a thin layer coming off from all parts of its body, even from its wings. After this the delicate creature is more fragile than before. It now has but one duty to perform in its brief life in the air, and that is to lay its eggs. These are sometimes laid on the surface of the water, and sometimes the mother wraps her wings about her like a diving-bell and goes down into the water and deposits her eggs on stones. The life of the nymph is from one to three years, according to the species.

The Ottawa Tragedy

No need to be honest or truthful.
No need to be clever or bright;
It don't matter a jot if you've learning or not
So long as your clothes are right.

'Twas a day to be remembered,
When all parliament was shocked;
That tragic, awful moment
While the Empire swayed and rocked.

A look of consternation spread
All o'er each noble face,
While from the speaker's nerveless hand
Clattered the gilded mace.

What was this dire calamity,
This dreadful, frightful thing;
Could it be some brutal Bolshevik
Had dared molest the King!

But no, not that, but this was it,
I blushing relate:
Right there amongst that gilded throng,
Those gentlemen so sedate—

Four members from the prairies,
The savage, uncouth West,
Were seated there in parliament
Each minus coat and vest.

G. F. Lee, Midnapore, Alta.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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Editor and Manager

J. T. HULL
P. M. ABEL
Associate Editors

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No. 30

ADVERTISING RATES

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Livestock Display40c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified.....\$6.75 per inch
Classified.....(See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." We believe through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Pools Make Payment

A second interim payment of 20 cents per bushel basis No. 1 Northern, was announced by the inter-provincial wheat pools last Friday, in a statement issued by A. J. McPhail, president of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited. With this second distribution the total payments so far made by the pool on shipments from the 1924 crop amount to \$1.55 per bushel. In the statement by President McPhail, it was said that \$15,000,000 will be paid out to members of the pools on account of this second interim payment before the first of August. The statement also reads: "Owing to the volume of pool wheat which has been received during the last few weeks it was not considered advisable to close the 1924 pool before July 15. In the meantime the prospect of an early harvest made it necessary to arrange immediately for a substantial interim payment in order to provide pool farmers with funds to conduct their harvesting operations."

"Twenty cents a bushel will be paid on No. 1, 2 and 3 Northern, also on No. 4 and Toughs of these grades. Fifteen cents a bushel will be paid on No. 5, Tough 5 and Rejected grades, and 10 cents a bushel will be paid on No. 6, Tough 6 and Smutty and Rejected of other grades. No payment will be made at this time on Feed and such wheat graded rejected, heated and condemned. Spreads on grades will be adjusted when the final payment is made in which it is expected that all grades will participate."

It is understood that shippers of Feed wheat have so far been overpaid, and that is why shippers of Feed wheat are not participating in this second interim payment. It is expected, however, that in the final adjustment a further amount will be available for distribution to the shippers of Feed wheat.

The date of the final payment has not yet been announced, but it is expected that it will be made in the course of the next four or six weeks.

The initial payment made by the pool was \$1.00 basis No. 1 Northern. On March 1 last they announced an interim payment of 35 cents basis No. 1 Northern, and it was estimated that the pool on this first interim payment paid out between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000. This second interim payment brings the payments up to \$1.55 per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern, and the \$15,000,000 which it is said will be paid out before the first of August will be welcome to the farmers who will be needing money to finance their harvesting operations.

Saskatchewan Progressives Meet

A meeting of the federal Progressives of Saskatchewan will be held in Regina, on August 4. Four delegates from each constituency, together with the sitting or nominated member, will attend the meeting, which has been called by the president and secretary of the Saskatchewan Federal Progressive Association. There are now 21 federal constituencies in Saskatchewan, so that a full attendance would mean slightly over 100 delegates.

The notice calling the meeting gives the agenda as follows:

- "(a) Declaration of principles, in light of legislation and other developments since last revision.
- "(b) Methods of financing constituencies and the central organization.
- "(c) Means of publicity.
- "(d) Campaign propaganda.

- "(e) Interprovincial relations.
- "(f) Urban support.
- "(g) Relation of the member to his constituency and to his fellow-Progressives in the House of Commons.
- "(h) Election of officers."

The letter also says:

"In an endeavor to conserve the time of the meeting, the executive appointed various of their members to prepare suggestions concerning items on the agenda. This will in no way interfere with full and free discussion. Your suggestions sent to Mr. Milliken, as early as possible, will be very welcome. Despite these efforts, delegates should arrange to stay more than one day if necessary."

"Mr. Forke, house leader, and Mr. Hoey, secretary of organization, will be invited to confer with this meeting on certain matters, and arrangements are being made to have Mr. Forke deliver a public address while in Regina. It is hoped that nothing will prevent the attendance of all Saskatchewan members or nominees."

"The first session will be at 10 a.m., in the Y.M.C.A."

What Bread Costs

The Department of Research and Education of the Federal Council of Churches of the United States, has just issued a study entitled From Wheat to Bread. Some of the facts revealed are highly interesting.

For instance, in a study made in 1922 and 1923 of the cost of bread in seven large cities, it is shown that one and one-half cents of the retail price of the loaf goes to the grower of wheat; from six to seven and one-half cents goes for transportation, elevator handling, flour milling, baking and retailing. The largest part of this goes to the baker, who gets between four and six cents out of the retail price of each loaf. From these facts it is shown that fluctuations in the price of wheat should really affect the price the consumer pays for bread almost not at all. The retail distributor of the bread was found to receive from 1.02 cents to 1.5 cents from each loaf.

U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, made a report to the president in 1923, which gave the following comparison of bread costs in 1913 and 1923:

	1913	1923
	%	%
Retailers' margin	20.55	22.22
Bakers' margin	37.25	35.93
Materials other than flour	7.05	13.88
Transportation	3.08	3.21
Milling margin	7.76	5.31
Freight charges	1.93	1.70
Elevator margin .....	.97	1.38
Wheat growers margin	21.41	16.37
	100.	100.

This shows that costs for baking, milling, freighting and growing are relatively less now than in 1913; while costs of selling at retail, procuring other ingredients than flour, transportation, elevator margin are relatively higher than ten years ago.

The editor of Baking Technology contributes the following remarks to the discussion:

"In the old days flour was 80 per cent. of the production cost; today, it is only 20 per cent. The rest goes into the quality insurance, enriching ingredients. . . . As for the hand bakers, the war dispersed the visible resident supply. Machinery men rejoiced as they sold one machine after

another—and this brought upon us suddenly the present machine era."

This editor tells of the formation of large corporations for producing and distributing bread, and of the organization of an Institute of Baking to teach employees "how to behave in a modern plant while machinery bakes the bread." "Bread in the large cities is now baked with the help of Mr. Steinmetz (the inventor) and some 40 or 50 kinds of push buttons."

Will Aid Co-operation

The first meeting of the Manitoba Advisory Council on Co-operative Marketing was held in Winnipeg, last Friday, and the council was advised by Premier Bracken that part of the revenue from the investment of the \$128,000 received by the provincial government as its share of the surplus left by the Wheat Board, would be applied to research along co-operative lines under supervision of the council. This council is appointed under the Manitoba co-operative legislation, and its duties are to advise the registrar of co-operative association.

Prefacing his announcement of the fact that the government planned to lend added monetary assistance to the work of the council, Premier Bracken stated that, in the past, more interest had been directed to production than to distribution. The time had come when it was essential to emphasize the marketing end of the case. Dean McKillop, discussing the relation of the college to producers' organizations, said that the history of co-operative marketing was strewn with wrecks, due mainly to lack of information and education on the subject. The college could serve the needs of the producers, he stated, by studying questions of distribution and marketing of products for the producers' organizations. Mr. Dickinson, emphasizing the need for pure seed, said there were only 30 registered seed producers in the province, far short of the number required to meet the needs. He showed the seed could be produced here, illustrating his point by stating the seed oat producers, from being producers, now had become marketers. F. W. Ransom, speaking on the wheat pool, stressed the necessity of the big co-operatives establishing closer contact with the producers. W. R. Cottingham, legal advisor, discussed the principles of co-operative legislation, showing the distinction existing between joint stock and co-operative organizations. W. A. Landrith dealt with the poultry situation, G. G. Tovell with the work of the Manitoba co-operative dairies, L. T. Floyd with the honey situation and J. R. Bell with livestock.

Co-operative Oil Shipments

Numerous enquiries have been received at the office of the Canadian Council of Agriculture as to whether or not the proposed new rule with regard to the shipment of kerosene and gasoline in tank cars, which will make co-operative purchases of tractor fuel as at present carried on impossible, is coming into effect, and if so on what date.

J. W. Ward, secretary of the council, writes stating that the judgment of the Board of Railway Commissioners, regarding the new freight classification, leaves this matter undecided, the board finding it necessary to make a special enquiry on which a separate judgment will be given. In any event,

30 days' notice will have to be given after the issue of the new classification and rules, and it is understood that there will be no change before October 1, at least.

At the present time it is permissible to bring in tank cars of oil and unload them at a railway siding into drums direct from the tank, and many farmers, through their locals, are purchasing their tractor fuel co-operatively, and making a saving of approximately seven cents a gallon, which means several thousand dollars a year to the members at each point.

In the proposed new classification a note appears, providing that tank cars can only be shipped to points where delivery will be taken at a private siding, or where facilities are provided for piping it into permanent storage tanks. This proposed new rule, which is obviously intended to stop co-operative purchasing of oil, was opposed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, at a sitting held by the Board of Railway Commissioners, at Winnipeg, in July, 1924, H. J. Symington, K.C., appearing for the council. The opposition of the council has prevented the application of the new rule up to the present, but whether or not it will be made effective this fall depends on the decision of the Railway Commission.

Watch your gums —
bleeding a sign of trouble



As sappers mine the enemy's defenses, so gum-decay tunnels through the normal gum line and produces tooth decay in its most painful form.

This gum decay or Pyorrhea is most dangerous. The gums become devitalized, relaxed. They recede. They shrink and age the mouth. Gum tenderness is present. The teeth loosen. Also Pyorrhea pockets breed bacteria which drain into the system and cause many organic diseases of mid-life.

Four people out of five over forty suffer from this Pyorrhea; but Forhan's positively prevents Pyorrhea if used in time and used consistently.

Forhan's hardens the gums. It conserves the gums that hug the teeth and hold them firm. It touches the fundamentals of tooth health in fact. And all this while you are cleansing your teeth scientifically. Forhan's is cool, antiseptic and pleasant to the taste.

If gum-shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

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THERE are scores of ways in which your Bank can help you — methods that will surprise you by their convenience and safety.

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Farm Notes from Great Britain

*Exceedingly dry summer causes cattle and sheep feeders apprehension—
Root crops also suffer—R.A.S.E. holds 87th annual exhibition*

THE hay crops are now all gathered in, and the season has been practically ideal for the work. From the time haymaking began in early June, farmers did not suffer a check from rainy weather, but were able to cure and gather the crop with the minimum of labor and expense—a pleasing contrast to the difficulties and disappointments which attended haymaking operations in 1924. Hay crops were generally bulky in quantity, and have now been stacked with no loss in quality.

Rain is badly needed all over Britain, for in most districts there has been no appreciable fall for from four to six weeks. The month of June was dry throughout, and July promises to have a similar record. As a result pastures are showing bare and brown, and the meadows from which the hay has been gathered have not yet thrown up the growth of aftermath, which is always so welcome for newly-weaned lambs and for dairy cows.

The cattle grazier, especially, dreads continued drought, which is his worst enemy, apart from disease. Store cattle were high-priced in April and May, at which time the grazier buys in his stores for fattening at grass. A failure of the natural food supply in mid-season may entirely destroy any possibility of profit on the summer's enterprise, and make it necessary for some feeders to sell their beasts in a half-meated condition, at great sacrifice in value. Conditions have not yet reached the pitch when such drastic steps have to be taken, but graziers are earnestly hoping for early rainfall.

The centre of the grazing industry is on the rich pastures of the Midlands, as Leicester, Northampton and Gloucester. Much of the grazing land is let by auction in small areas from year to year, and the best may command from £5 to £6 per acre. It is claimed that in a good season a bullock and a sheep can be carried to every acre of this land during June and July, the animals fattening rapidly on the grass alone, with no supplementary food. Mature cattle (two to three years old) of the Hereford, Devon and Shorthorn breeds, are favored by the graziers, and Welsh black cattle (known as "runts") are also popular.

Root Crops Suffer

Moisture is much needed by the root crops (mangolds, swedes and turnips). The sowing of swedes and turnips has been postponed in many parts, in hope of rain. The heavier soils, necessarily plowed in wet condition in winter or spring, have baked hard during the late dry warm weather, and it has been difficult to get a suitably fine seed-bed. As is common in dry seasons, complaints are frequently heard that seedling turnip crops have been destroyed or badly damaged by insect pests. The mangold crop, sown earlier, is less liable to attack by pests. This crop made a good start, but for further development it awaits rain. The same may generally be said of the potato crop. Few complaints have been heard of late blight, or other potato troubles.

As a result of the long period of bright warm weather, the grain harvest will undoubtedly be earlier than usual. In the south of England, especially on the lighter soils of the Thames Valley, winter-sown wheat and oats are already rapidly changing in color from green to golden, and early fields will be reaped before July is out. So far as can be estimated, the harvest is not likely to be an abundant one, but yields may possibly reach average figures. Fields are frequently noticed in which the straw is unusually short. Wheat fields commonly show bare or thin patches where water collected in pools last winter.

The Chester Royal

The Royal Agricultural Society of England, which is easily the premier agricultural organization of the Brit-

ish Isles, has lately held its eighty-seventh annual exhibition (which covered 160 acres) at the ancient city of Chester—which is the centre of a large and prosperous dairy country. A total of £16,411 (over \$80,000) was awarded in prizes for livestock and produce. The livestock section of the show is unequalled in scope and variety by any other display, for the "Royal" is the only society which provides classes for every breed of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs of the British Islands. Consequently this annual exhibition (held at a different centre every year) is regarded as the greatest function of the season by British pedigree stock breeders, and is always attended by large numbers of foreign visitors, many of whom come as potential buyers of prize-winning animals.

This year the number of cattle exhibited constituted a record with 1,565 animals, in 21 different breeds. These included 171 Shorthorns, 239 Dairy Shorthorns, 207 British Friesians, 211 Welsh Blacks, 103 Jerseys, 90 Herefords and 84 Aberdeen-Angus. The King (who personally visited the show on the second day) is always a prominent exhibitor at the "Royal," and this year there were 28 entries from His Majesty's farms, of Shorthorn, Lincoln Red, Hereford, Devon and Red Poll cattle, Shire horses and Southdown sheep.

The display of implements and machinery was, naturally, stupendous and bewildering, and the collection on view this year was claimed to be the largest and most varied show of its kind ever planned. A distinction much sought after by manufacturers is the Silver Medal of the Royal Society, which is awarded every year for notable improvements in agricultural machinery. This year there were 30 entries for the coveted distinction, of which five gained silver medals. The International Harvester Company was awarded a medal for an attachment between a tractor and a binder, by which all parts of the binder are driven by power given off by the tractor engine.

Cow Testing Becoming Popular

Milk recording is making progress in Britain, though it is yet far from being generally adopted by owners of dairy herds. The practice is common with pedigree herds of the dairy breeds, but owners of commercial herds are slower in coming into line. Possibly the district in which milk recording has been most fully developed is the south of Scotland, with the Ayrshire breed of cows. Financial assistance towards the cost of salaries of officials is granted to milk-recording societies by the ministry of agriculture, and seven years ago a national scheme of milk recording for England and Wales was first organized by the ministry. At that time (1918) there were in existence some 27 societies, comprised of the owners of 20,000 cows. Now there exist 55 societies, with 127,000 cows (though this latter number is no more than some 6 per cent. of all the milking cows of England and Wales). In the past season 54 per cent. of the recorded cows yielded 700 gallons of milk.

The Essex milk recording society may be cited as showing especially noteworthy progress. Six years ago the number of cows owned by members was no more than 407, with an average of 653 gallons of milk each. Last year, members of the Essex society owned 4,388 cows, with an average milk yield of 750 gallons.

Over the whole of England and Wales last year, no less than 125 herds (not cows) averaged no less than 1,000 gallons per cow, or over.

Having in mind the fact that proper feeding of the cows is one of the most important factors in obtaining the best returns from dairying, the ministry of agriculture, last year, took another step in the organization

Continued on Page 23



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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 29, 1925

The New Grain Act

In this issue we publish a review of the main features of the new Canada Grain Act, which, it is expected, will come into force to apply to the marketing of this coming crop. The act reflects the developments in production and in grain marketing in the West during the last decade, and in the main, embodies the recommendations of the Royal Grain Enquiry Commission. There was in the House of Commons some criticism of the cost of this commission, namely, \$170,610; but when the extent and the importance of grain marketing are taken into consideration, it is very obvious that this amount is a mere bagatelle compared with what good legislation can save for the grain growers.

Marquis wheat and the wheat pools receive statutory recognition in the new act. The first public distribution of Marquis seed took place in 1909, and although the Grain Act was revised in 1912, Marquis was not grown in sufficient volume to attract the attention of those responsible for the revised act. As the volume increased it became necessary to include the new wheat in the definitions of grades, and by order of the Board of Grain Commissioners, Marquis was given the same standing as Red Fife. In this new act Marquis becomes the standard for all kinds of hard red spring wheat, and classifications are added for Durum and Kota wheat. The grading is thus brought into line with the developments in wheat growing.

The interpretation clause of the act gives a definition of "Grain Pool," and recognizes explicitly the co-operative character of these organizations. In the act the pools are authorized to operate elevators exclusively for the handling of pool grain, unless the pool elevator happens to be the only elevator at a given point, when it must handle other than pool grain. If it is not the only elevator at the point, then it may handle only pool grain, and the other elevators may handle only non-pool grain.

The pools are also authorized to mix grain shipped to their terminals, although technically they do not own it (other firms must own the grain to be mixed except where the shipper and the elevator enter into a special agreement); and, subject to certain conditions, pool members may ship to pool terminals through any country elevator. The pools are thus given a statutory status for the handling of grain, and the privileges conceded them are by virtue of their specifically co-operative and non-profit character.

The legalizing of mixing, apart from the old condition of a sample market, is an important forward step. We are aware there is some opposition to the practice of mixing, but with proper safeguards, mixing is not a detriment but an advantage to the farmer. That fact is made apparent in the support of mixing by the farmers' own grain marketing organizations. The whole matter of mixing really resolves itself into the one question: For whose benefit? The wise farmer, instead of futilely protesting against a practice which, essentially, is one of efficient marketing, will take care to ship his wheat to those organizations through which he can share in the proceeds from mixing. That is easily the best way of settling the whole of this vexed question.

All terminal elevators by the new act are placed under the Board of Grain Commissioners, and the commissioners are given supervision over the weighing of grain in and out of terminal elevators. The govern-

ment has also reserved the right to construct, purchase or lease elevators, and to create a body for the administration of government elevators. This is a reform pressed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The administration of terminal elevators should not be in the hands of the body which makes the regulations under which they operate. The Board of Grain Commissioners has enough to do in administering the Grain Act; the operation of the government elevators should be by a distinct and different body.

The farmers are rightfully jealous of the right secured to them by the car distribution clause of the old act, and they naturally protested against the recommendation of the Turgeon commission, that the elevators be allowed two cars instead of one in the order in which they appeared on the car-order book. It is now provided that the elevators may receive special consideration with respect to car distribution when the Board of Grain Commissioners decide that "an emergency situation" exists in which it would be for the good of everybody to alter the distribution to the advantage of the elevators.

The constitutionality of the Canada Grain Act in some important respects, has been questioned, and, indeed, the part relating to the disposal of overages has been declared beyond the powers of the Dominion government by the Supreme Court of Canada. It is hoped to get over this difficulty in two ways: In the new act elevators of every kind are declared to be works for the general advantage of Canada. The intention is apparently to bring the act under the designation of "laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada," which the British North America Act places within the legislative powers of the Dominion government. In addition to this measure, it is understood the Dominion government will suggest to the provincial governments that they pass concurrent legislation, and thus give provincial authority to those sections of the act which might be interpreted by the courts as an encroachment upon provincial rights.

Although the original draft of the new act was the work of Mr. Justice Turgeon, chairman of the Royal Grain Enquiry Commission, both the Agricultural Committee and the House of Commons were guided largely by the opinion of the western representatives in getting the bill into its final shape, and although some differences of opinion developed, the act embodies the main demands of the western farmers, and in taking cognizance of the changed conditions, it is a decided improvement on the old act.

Legislative Experiments

The South African government does not seem to be afraid to make experiments even if they are not particularly new. In the new tariff, minimum and maximum duties are proposed; and the former, in addition to being used for bargaining purposes with other countries, are to be used to prevent protected interests making exceptional profits out of their protection. The government will reserve to itself the power to reduce the maximum duty to the minimum, without consulting parliament, in any case in which an industry raises prices to secure for itself the benefits of the tariff or fails to provide proper conditions for its employees.

This is another variant of the so-called new protection. In Australia it takes the

form of courts to fix wages so that the workers in industry can share with their employers the fruits of the tariff. In Canada it is proposed to mollify the farmers and reconcile them to a high protective tariff by cutting certain freight rates and compensating the railways for the ensuing loss out of the public treasury. All these plans to make protection palatable to the masses implicitly recognize that a protective tariff confers a special privilege upon some classes, and they represent attempts to offset those privileges by the creation of others. Special privileges all round is an absurdity; but, as the reparations question demonstrates, politicians shut their eyes to economic absurdities.

The South African government also proposes another innovation. In a new electoral act a clause is included making it a punishable offence for a newspaper to publish during an election campaign, any kind of political matter, editorial, report of a meeting, or letter to the editor, without the article bearing the name of the writer. That was tried in Australia, too, but the law quietly fizzled out. The South African government apparently believes that if criticism of its actions and policies bears the name of the critic, the public will be less influenced by it. The government of General Hertzog, it may be presumed, knows the South African electorate, but it must be different to most electorates if it is as easily influenced as this kind of legislation assumes.

The Evolution Trial

The trial in Dayton, Tennessee, is over. Counsel for the defence being barred by ruling of the judge from submitting evidence by scientists, changed their plea from one of "not guilty" to "guilty," and thus left the twelve good Tennesseans in the jury box no alternative but to deliver a verdict in accordance with the plea. So John T. Scopes, high school teacher of science, was fined \$100 for violating the law of the State of Tennessee, which forbids teaching of the theory of evolution in educational institutions supported by public money.

The defence, is, of course, carrying the case to a higher court, where a broader view of the law will be taken. The law, as a law, is explicit enough, and it is difficult to see how any other verdict could be given in the lower court. The law forbids the teaching of evolution; Scopes deliberately and intentionally challenged the law, and all the first court could do was to decide upon the facts. It is now up to the higher court of the state to say whether or not the legislators of Tennessee violated the constitution of the state in passing the act. In the event of the legislators winning again the Supreme Court of the United States will have to say what civil and religious liberty mean according to the constitution, and whether William Jennings Bryan or the teaching profession is the best judge of what should be taught in the schools.

Meanwhile Dayton is back to normal. The peanut, popcorn and soft drink itinerant caterers have gone. The seats generously put out on the sidewalks for the interested visitors by the equally interested storekeepers, have been taken inside. Outdoor public meetings no longer give orators on this side or the other the opportunity to impress upon the simple Tennessean just exactly what truth is. For a time Dayton was equipped as for a visit by a circus. There was much like a circus about the trial itself. But anyway, Dayton won, despite

the array of imported talent, legal and other, and Tennessee has so far been made safe for the Bryanites.

The conflict, however, is spreading. Other states are prohibiting the teaching of evolution or compelling teachers to submit to a test of their orthodoxy. A test case is being prepared for the courts in the federal district of Columbia. The newspapers are carrying comments on this extraordinary movement from Great Britain, France, Germany, Australia, in fact from every civilized country. It's an ill wind, however, that blows nobody good, and the educationist, knowing well that the progress of knowledge cannot be arrested by statutes, notes with pleasure that through this reaction the people are learning more about evolution than they would in any other way. And after all, the only way to prevent legislators passing foolish laws is to have an educated electorate.

Canada's Status

Believing that the necessity exists for giving the British people a correct view of Canadian opinion, Professor Wrong, of Toronto University, and Professor Leacock, of McGill University, have been discussing the question of Canada's status in articles in the British press.

The need for a clear presentation of Canadian opinion is shown in a comment of J. A. Spender, a prominent British publicist, and editor of the Westminster Gazette, on an article by Professor Wrong, in the London New Statesman. Professor Wrong, who writes with authority on constitutional and historical matters, said:

Mr. Spender, in the April number of the Contemporary Review, speaks of Britain's benignant permission to Canada to do this or that. More than half-a-century ago this language was already out of date. For more than 75 years Canada has ruled herself, much

as Great Britain rules herself, and this all Canada knows. She is not contemplating any change from her assured position within the British Empire.

Mr. Spender makes the following reply:

My particular offence with your correspondent seems to be that I recently pleaded the cause of Canada in the Contemporary Review. Canada, it appears, despises such friendship. She claims that "for more than 75 years Canada has ruled herself as much as Great Britain rules herself," and she wants no friends over here. Very well. The next time we make up our budget we shall know that self-governing Canada is willing to pay her full share of the British Imperial Navy. That will be a relief for the British taxpayer.

Passing over the petulance of "she wants no friends over here," the concluding sentences of this reply show that Mr. Spender does not understand the Canadian position. He is still in the patronizing imperialist stage in the evolution of his political thought. In effect he asserts that Great Britain maintains a navy, partly at least, for the benefit of Canada. The recent conflict between the British finance department and the admiralty on the question of naval building, is enough to demonstrate that Great Britain maintains her navy in her own interest, and she takes no advice from anybody about it.

This naval question was fought out in Canada two years before the war, and while it might reasonably be argued that Canada, as a self-governing country, should, like Australia, make all provision for her own defence, including naval defence, it cannot in this day be argued that she is bound for imperial reasons alone, either to build a navy or contribute to the cost of the British navy. The question is one for the Canadian people to decide, and Mr. Spender's assumption that Canada is bound, for imperial reasons, to "pay her full share of the British Imperial Navy," is not only contradictory

of her right of self-government, but is a good example of the very attitude which Professor Wrong set out to criticise.

A Public Execution

A few weeks ago the newspapers carried a somewhat gruesome story about the public execution of a number of men in Bulgaria, who had been found guilty of the terrible bomb outrage in Sofia. Apparently the execution had been carried out either to give the populace something in the nature of a Roman holiday or to make of the criminals a horrible example.

We may pride ourselves that we are too civilized to do that sort of thing. Although public executions used to be common enough, we do not tolerate them any more, and we can imagine someone saying, nobody would want to see a person executed. It is a question. For instance: A man was hanged at Sorel, Quebec, on June 19. According to the report of the Canadian Press, besides the spectators officially admitted to witness the execution, "over a hundred people, including several women and young girls, watched the hanging from the roofs and windows of nearby buildings."

This is near enough to a public execution to warrant it being called one. What were the authorities thinking about to permit an execution to take place in circumstances which gave the general public an opportunity to make a circus of it? We are told that local excitement was so strong that "it seemed as though the greater part of Sorel's population was in the vicinity of the jail," where the execution took place. After all is that an improvement on Bulgaria's method? If we are going to conduct executions in Canada in such manner as to give the morbidly-minded and excitement-eaters a chance to get a surreptitious thrill, what becomes of our boasted civilization?



The Annual Nightmare

The New Canada Grain Act

ONE of the most important pieces of legislation passed in the recent session of the Dominion parliament, from the point of view of the western farmer at least, was the new Canada Grain Act. The new act, which will take the place of the act passed in 1912, will come into force on proclamation, and will no doubt become effective for the handling of the 1925 crop.

In general, the new act follows the lines of its predecessor, the regulation of elevators, and the system of licensing, grading, inspection, and weighing under the control of the Board of Grain Commissioners being continued.

Many new developments have, however, taken place during the last 13 years and changes in the act were required to meet the new conditions.

The production of new varieties of grain such as Marquis wheat, the growth of exports by the Pacific route, the increase in the number of private or mixing elevators, the questions which have arisen as to the constitutionality of the act, and the new method of marketing which has been introduced through the organization of wheat pools had all to be recognized in the writing of the new law, as well as many matters of detail in connection with the physical and commercial handling of the grain crop.

The Original Bill

The bill, as introduced into the House of Commons by the minister of trade and commerce, was not politically a government measure. It was drafted by Mr. Justice Turgeon, and to a large extent carried out the recommendations made by the Royal Grain Enquiry Commission of which he was chairman, and which held a comprehensive enquiry in 1923 and 1924, making its report to the government in January, 1925. Having passed the preliminary stages in the form in which it was introduced, the bill was referred by the House of Commons to the Standing Committee on Agriculture, where it was examined in detail, and where the representatives of all interested parties were given an opportunity to be heard. It was in this committee that the bill practically took its final shape, the government and the House accepting all important amendments made by the Agricultural Committee with the exception of one which would have removed the headquarters of the Board of Grain Commissioners from Fort William to Winnipeg. There is not much doubt that this change would have been made if the matter had been decided purely on the question as to from what point the board could perform its duties most conveniently and efficiently. There is an election coming, however, and the government did not want to throw away any chance it may have of winning the Fort William seat, now held by the Conservatives, and represented by Hon. Dr. Manion. So the head office of the commission stays at Fort William for the present at least.

Changes in Grading

As in the old act separate grades are provided for eastern and western grain. Little change is made in the eastern grades or in the grading of coarse grains. The definitions of Manitoba hard and northern wheat are changed considerably, however, Marquis being adopted as the standard instead of Red Fife, while new grades are established for amber durum wheat, red durum wheat, and Kota wheat.

In redefining the northern grades, the Agricultural Committee was anxious not to permit any lowering of the standards known wherever Canadian wheat is handled, and only adopted the new definitions after George Serls, for many years chief inspector, had given his assurance that the new definitions called for fully as high a quality as the existing specifications.

The following are the definitions of the different grades for wheat grown in the western inspection division which extends from the head of the lakes to the Pacific Coast.

Following the recommendations of the Turgeon report the new grain act brings regulation of the grain trade into accordance with existing conditions---

By J. W. Ward, Sec. of The Canadian Council of Agriculture

No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat shall include all varieties of hard red spring wheat equal in value to Marquis wheat; shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than 62 pounds to the bushel; shall contain 75 per cent. of hard red vitreous kernels.

No. 1 Manitoba northern wheat shall include all varieties of hard red spring wheat equal in value to Marquis wheat; shall be well matured and well cleaned, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel and practically free of damaged kernels and foreign grains; shall contain 60 per cent. of hard red vitreous kernels.

No. 2 Manitoba northern wheat shall consist of hard red spring wheat, equal in value to Marquis wheat, shall be

the grades and the milling value of grain.

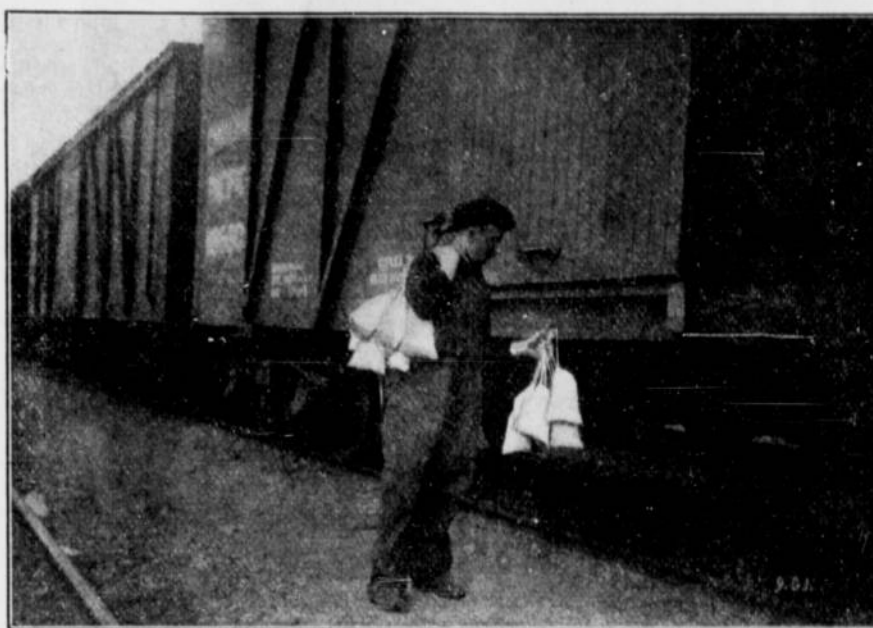
"2. Such research department shall be under the supervision, direction, and control of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

"3. Such scientific investigators, officials, assistants and employees as are required for the efficient prosecution of the work of said research department, shall be appointed in the manner provided by law."

Appeals on Grading

A new system of appeals as to the grading of grain in the Western inspection division is set up in the act. The section dealing with this point reads as follows:

"93. 1. When the owner or possessor



Taking samples for the Grain Inspection Department from cars passing through Winnipeg to the head of the lakes

reasonably sound and reasonably clean; weighing not less than 58 pounds to the bushel, and shall contain 45 per cent. of hard red vitreous kernels, or may be composed of soft varieties of red spring wheat, which shall be sound, reasonably clean, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel, and contain 60 per cent. of red kernels; may contain amber or red durum wheat, singly or in combination, up to 1 per cent.

No. 3 Manitoba northern wheat shall consist of red spring wheat varieties which are excluded from the preceding grades on account of damage; shall be reasonably sound and reasonably clean, of fair milling quality, weighing not less than 57 pounds to the bushel, and may contain amber or red durum, singly or in combination up to 3 per cent.

Durum and Kota Wheat

The grades for winter wheat are the same as in the old act. New grades are established for Durum and Kota wheat, six grades for amber durum, three for red durum, and three for Kota.

As in the old act provision is made for the establishment of commercial grades by the Grain Standards Boards. The commercial grades apply to wheat below No. 3 northern and instead of being defined in words these are governed by samples which are adopted by the board each fall as standards for the different grades.

Research Laboratory

Provision is made in the act for the continuation of the work now being done by the Dominion Grain Research Laboratory at Winnipeg in section 79, which reads as follows:

"79. 1. The Board of Grain Commissioners shall maintain an efficient and adequately equipped laboratory for grain research work and for the purpose of assisting the chief inspector and the Grain Standards Board in determining

of grain or any other person having an interest therein is not satisfied with the inspecting officer's grading of such grain, he may appeal therefrom to the chief inspector, or at Calgary, to the inspecting officer at that point, who shall view a proper sample of the grain respecting which the grading is in dispute, drawn or secured in a manner satisfactory to him, and give his decision thereon, which shall be final, unless the owner or possessor, within 24 hours after receiving the notification thereof, makes further appeal to a Board of Grain Appeal at Calgary or Winnipeg, as hereinafter provided, in which case the said board shall give a final decision to settle the grading of the grain in dispute; but nothing in this section shall prevent the appellant appealing directly from the inspecting officer to the said board, whose decision in all cases shall be final and binding on all parties, and the inspecting officer shall issue a certificate accordingly. If the appellant so desires he may call for a fresh sample to be drawn by the inspector for use on appeal, the expense thereof to be borne by the appellant, and in case it be drawn for the purpose of a final appeal it shall be sent to the secretary of the said board. No appeal shall be considered in any case where the identity of the grain in dispute has not been preserved.

"2. (a) There shall be two boards, to be known as the Boards of Grain Appeal, one stationed at Winnipeg and one at Calgary. Provided, however, that the board with the approval of the governor in council may establish and station such additional Boards of Grain Appeal as may be deemed expedient and all the provisions of this section shall apply thereto.

"(b) Each board shall consist of an official who must hold an inspector's certificate, who shall be appointed by

the Board of Grain Commissioners and shall be known as 'Appeal Inspector,' and eight other competent persons who shall also be appointed by said Board of Grain Commissioners. Each appeal inspector shall be chairman of the board to which he is appointed.

"(c). None of the members of the Board of Grain Appeal are to be members of the inspection staff. The two appeal inspectors shall devote the whole of their time to the performance of their duties under this act, and shall not hold any other office or employment or directly or indirectly deal in or be financially interested in grain, or hold any interest in any grain elevator or warehouse, or in any partnership, corporation or business engaged in the grain trade or in the transportation or storage of grain.

"(d). The salaries of the appeal inspectors and their term of office shall be fixed by the board. The members of the Board of Grain Appeal other than the appeal inspectors shall be paid such fees for each inspection as shall be fixed by the board.

"(e). Each appeal shall be heard by an appeal inspector and two other members of the board selected by him, one of which members shall be a representative of the producers.

"(f). In case an appeal inspector is unable to be present at any appeal, he may appoint from among the board, a chairman, to act in his absence, and such chairman shall have all the powers of an appeal inspector.

"(g). The members of the Boards of Grain Appeal before acting as such shall take an oath of office in a form prescribed by the board and approved by the governor in council, and the said Boards of Grain Appeal shall be governed in the performance of their duties by general regulations made by the board."

Mixing of Grain

The new act definitely legalizes and regulates the operation of private elevators for the mixing of different grades of grain.

The old act permitted mixing in connection with sample markets and though sample markets were not actually brought into operation they were "proclaimed" and the Board of Grain Commissioners issued the necessary regulations and mixing was permitted. Mixing, under these conditions, has assumed large proportions and both the two farmers' grain companies and the wheat pool, as well as a large number of private companies, are engaged in the business. This being the case, it was considered necessary to include in the act provisions either forbidding the mixing of different grades or stating definitely the conditions and regulations under which it would be permitted.

In the Agricultural Committee, as in the country, there was considerable difference of opinion as to whether or not mixing was of advantage to the farmer. Warm debates took place on this point both in the Agricultural Committee and in the House of Commons, but eventually the advocates of mixing won the day and the new act contains a section reading as follows:

Private Elevators

"140. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this act the board shall, subject to the approval of the governor in council, make provision for licensing and regulating private elevators and to determine the conditions under which the grain handled by such elevators may be weighed and inspected, and such elevators when so licensed may carry on the business of mixing grain and grades of grain and shall in the course of their operations be bound only to observe such regulations as may be made by the board as aforesaid: Provided, however, that the following rules shall apply to all such elevators:

"(a). A private elevator, except where grain is shipped to a private terminal elevator with the written consent of the owner (the form of such consent which shall be on a separate form to be approved by the board),

Continued on Page 17

Quality in Wheat

EVERY once in a while some critic tells us that our whole scheme of dividing wheat into arbitrary grades depending upon visible, external characteristics, and paying for it on the basis of these grades is wrong; that some low grades will make up into a loaf of bread of just as good quality as bread made from higher grades. "Determine the usefulness of each sample of wheat to the miller," they will tell you, "and pay for it on that basis."

Without passing judgment on this recommendation one way or the other, it is a fair question to ask "How are you going to arrive at a decision as to the milling value of a sample? What is quality in wheat? And incidentally, what are the factors that produce it?"

Put these questions to a schoolboy and he will answer you off-hand that quality in wheat means the property of making up into a strong flour, one that raises well and makes a loaf of good volume. Then he will tell you that the protein content of a sample of wheat is the sign by which this quality can be recognized.

Ask a scientist and he will not be so positive. He knows that durum wheat has a high protein content and yet makes up into a poor grade of flour. He has seen batches of frozen Marquis with a high protein content that would bring the best bread maker to grief. On the other hand he has seen samples of low protein wheat turned into bread of surprisingly good quality. Your scientist would admit that the protein test is the best rough and ready test which we have, but he would insist upon recognizing some other characteristics whose presence or absence would considerably modify decisions based on the protein test.

Flour Yield

Millers are always willing to pay a little more for the wheat which gives the greatest amount of flour per given weight of wheat—they speak of it as wheat having the greatest flour yield. Flour yield depends mainly on three things, weight per measured bushel, moisture content, and soundness. Along comes a rust epidemic in Manitoba, a late season drought in Alberta, an early fall frost along the northern fringe of the prairie, or unfavorable fall weather after the grain is in stock, and down goes the weight per measured bushel. First of all that means for the miller a cleaning loss higher than that allowed by the grain inspectors—sometimes a loss four to five per cent. greater. Most important of all it gives a high per cent. of bran and shorts, and a corresponding reduction in the more valuable product, flour. From the standpoint of mill operation that means one part of the mill is overloaded and another part runs bare, entailing lower capacity which in turn means a higher unit cost of manufacturing.

You can't blame the miller for being interested in the moisture content of wheat. At present prices, a difference of 3 per cent. in moisture content between two samples of wheat means six cents a bushel in the intrinsic value of the grain, to say nothing about the difficulty of milling wheat with a high moisture content. Consider, too, that when the moisture content passes a certain point, the grain is useless for shipping to tropical ports—through the Panama for instance.

Frosted Wheat

The grading of frosted wheat in

It is a commonplace that Western Canada produces the best wheat in the world---The future of the country depends largely on maintaining that pre-eminence---

Can we improve on our present position?

By Peter MacDonald

particular has always been a sore point with producers. It is hard for these unfamiliar with milling processes to understand why slight frost damage in an otherwise splendid sample should put it out of the contract grades. The milling of frosted wheat presents many difficulties. The bran is brittle and powders up on the break rolls causing the flour to be dark and specky. The middlings, which possess a fibrous texture, do not reduce easily, but pass down, step by step, to what is called the "tail" of the mill, and thus the output of the mill and the percentage of flour obtained are both cut down. On account of these difficulties millers are obliged to use frosted wheat very sparingly when making their established brands of flour.

Millers are also fussy about the color of the flour which a sample of wheat produces. The city housewife, they declare, is inflexible; she will have nothing to do with a flour tinged with the slightest color, and the miller backs up on the farmer who produces the raw

sample and bake a loaf of bread—that is the best test. It is liable to all the errors of individual judgment, but it will enable you to tell more accurately than any other test what kind of a loaf father will shoot across the supper table on baking day.

Let us go back to the question asked at the beginning of this article. What are the factors that produce quality in wheat? I put that question to Prof. T. J. Harrison, of the Manitoba Agricultural College. His answer was something like this: "If you will agree to take the protein test as a yardstick of quality—a yardstick that is sometimes a great deal less and sometimes a great deal more than a yard in length—then I would sum up the result of our research along these lines by stating that the determining factors in producing quality in wheat are, climate, soil, and heredity or the variety of the grain."

Shall We All Stick to Marquis?

To consider the last first. Marquis and Red Fife have been our standard

improvement in quality. Similarly our own splendid Marquis taken to less favored wheat areas deteriorates.

Climatic differences between one season and another are responsible for big variations in our own crop. In general a rapid ripening season tends to a high quality wheat. Botanists say that the proteins are for the most part deposited in the wheat kernel in the early stages of seed formation, and that the starchy particles come as ripening progresses. Anything that shortens the ripening process decreases the percentage of starch. On first appearance it seems as though our short crops ought to be the highest in quality. Possibly true, but it must be remembered that moisture conditions before the plant heads out have a lot to do with the yield, so one does not find an absolute correlation between quality and yield.

In this respect it is interesting to know that the ripening conditions which are poorest for wheat, are best for barley. A high quality malting barley should have a high percentage of starch, induced by a delayed ripening process. Farmers in the irrigation districts and in the moister parts of Manitoba may take comfort out of their disadvantageous location for wheat production and bend their energies to the perfection of barley varieties.

The Part Soil Plays

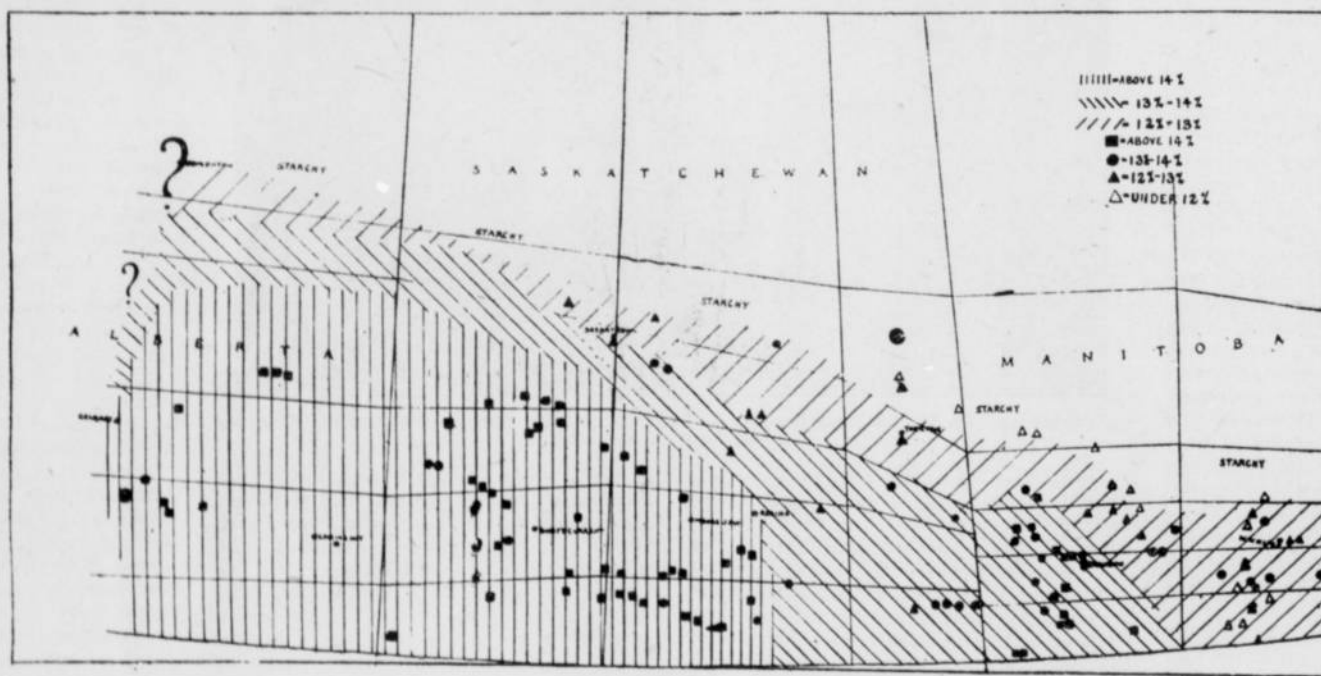
Soil is a determinant in the quality of grain, though just in what way,

scientists are not quite clear. We know it is a fact because, to quote again from Mr. Alcock, samples from the 1924 crop, out of the same country elevator, show a variance of 4 per cent. in protein. Some early field husbandry experimenters grew wheat on plots of prairie land which had been fertilized with different mixtures of the principal elements required by growing plants. Their conclusion was that manuring did not effect the quality. Prof. Harrison states that a repetition of that experiment on old land might give a different result. It is quite possible that on new land such as was used,

there was sufficient of each plant nutrient to produce the maximum growth, and that the additional supply of plant food in the form of manures was not utilized by the crop.

The Californians carried out an interesting experiment which showed that under some circumstances, at any rate, soil is less of a factor than climate. They dug up considerable patches of soil which they shipped to Maryland, on the Atlantic seaboard, and to Kansas, receiving in return soil from those places. The crop returns from all three localities showed that the imported soil did no better nor no worse than the native soil.

It is a generally accepted fact that newly broken brush land grows a starchier kernel than open prairie. One explanation is that the high humus content of the brush land makes it more retentive of moisture than prairie soil, and crops grown thereon have a more constant supply of food and drink thereby delaying the ripening process. As the humus gets worked out of the land, the quality of wheat grown on it improves. Whether the presence of excess humus is the whole explanation or not, Prof. Harrison says that after a few years cropping—in some cases after not more than five crops have been taken off—the quality of the



Map indicating the average protein content of wheat grown in Western Canada during the years 1920-24 inclusive

(Courtesy of Alfred W. Alcock, Chief Chemist, Western Canada Flour Mills)

material. It is hard to tell just how genuine this plea is, for it is quite likely that bleaching is almost universally practiced. However, admitting this, the miller says, "bleach flour from some varieties of wheat as much as you like—overbleach them—flour from Kota, for instance—and it will still be inferior in color from unbleached Marquis flour."

Flour in the process of bread making absorbs considerable moisture. The baker wants to sell as much water as he can, and therefore favors the wheat which will take up a generous amount. The capacity of flour from Western Canada to absorb a high percentage of water is one of the qualities which enable it to command a high premium on the world's markets. Weathered and sprouted wheats are low in absorption; frosted wheat is often high in absorption.

The Ultimate Test

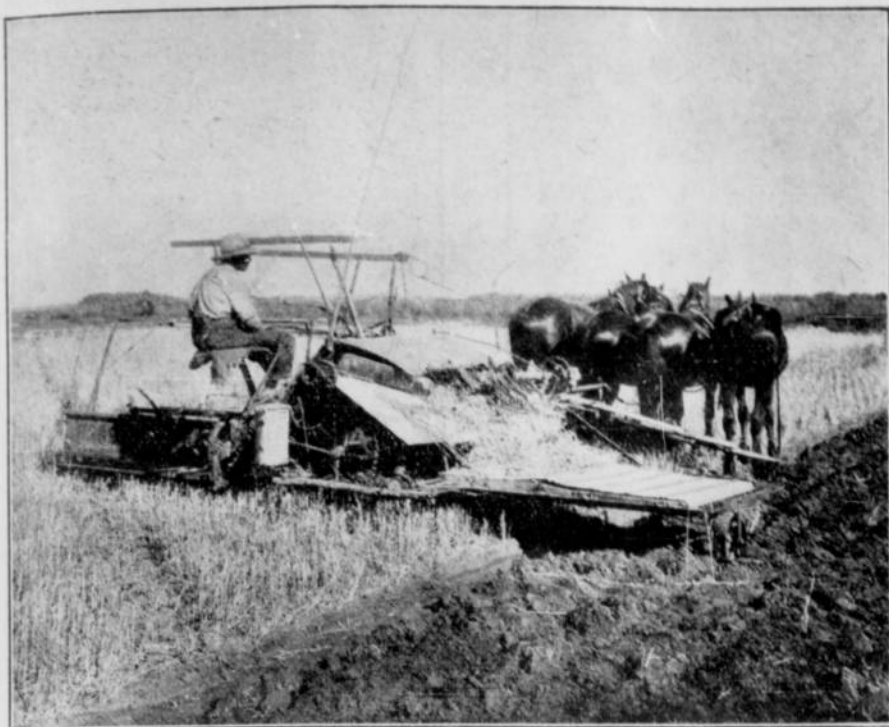
After all, admits the chemist, quality in flour is a mighty intricate question, and science hasn't yet discovered any one test which will indicate what kind of bread a sample of wheat will ultimately make. With some important exceptions the protein test is the best test we have, and by the same token, visual inspection, such as that practiced by our grain inspectors will tell a lot, but when all is said and done the proof of the pudding is in the eating—mill a

varieties largely because of their excellent milling quality. But no variety gives a high protein content everywhere and in all seasons. Samples of Marquis from the 1924 crop showed a high variance; a sample from Skiff, Alta., testing 16.9 protein; a sample from Plumas, Man., 8.9 per cent., according to Alfred W. Alcock, chemist of the Western Canada Flour Mills, writing in a recent issue of Canadian Chemistry and Metallurgy.

When one considers the vast extent of this wheat field extending from the Red River to the Rockies, one realizes what a variety of soil conditions and climate are to be encountered. A wheat which gives the highest quality under the conditions of growth prevailing in Manitoba would not be likely to give a similar performance in Alberta. It is altogether likely that we are growing Marquis over too large an area. Plant breeders at all the agricultural colleges are now at work on that problem, and it is altogether likely that within the next decade we will have well defined areas in which certain sorts of wheat will be exclusively grown because of their adaptability to local conditions.

Rapid Ripening Season

Climate exerts a very marked influence on varieties. Low-protein wheats brought to Western Canada and grown here for several generations exhibit an



The platform carrier delivers the sheaves on the plowed land, leaving the way clear for tractor or horses on the next round. Later models have wheel supporting carrier under the centre, so that it travels in the furrow

An Aid in Harvest Plowing

Farmers fighting sow thistle by August plowing, fit binders with a device to carry sheaves out on plowing

J. A. BRADFORD, informs The Guide that as a result of the article in our issue of July 17, setting forth the success which farmers in his neighborhood have had in controlling sow thistle by harvest plowing, he has been inundated with a flood of correspondence with which he is unable to cope. Most of the questions runs something like this: "Do you have to move your stooks to do the plowing?" "How do you keep the sheaves out of the way of the plowing outfits?" "Do you have to run the bull wheel of the binder on plowed land?"

The answers have been contained in previous issues of The Guide, but we will present them again along with pictures which will make it easier to understand.

Instead of using the bundle carrier, which is part of the standard equipment of all binders, Mr. Bradford and his neighbors are equipping their harvesters with a platform on which the sheaves collect as they are discharged from the knotter. The photo at the top of the page shows the first one built. It is an ordinary table from a six-foot binder. It is fitted with a table canvas which remains stationary till the operator has enough sheaves to make a stook, when it is tripped by the same foot trip that originally ran the bundle carrier.

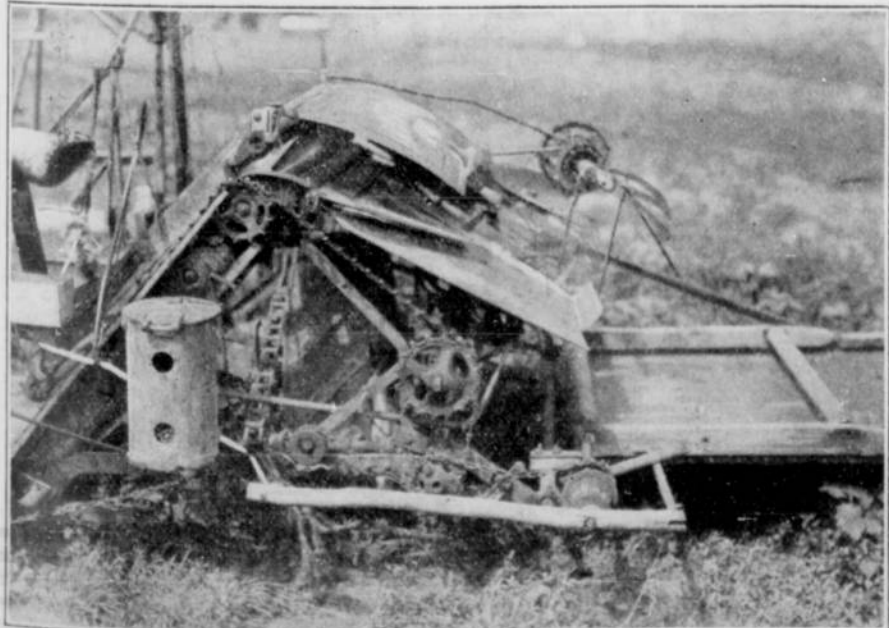
Mr. Bradford says that he can carry as many as 15 sheaves on this table. This enables him to make large stooks, or to make two stooks at

each point where the table trips, according to the condition of the crop at cutting time. The table on this original model was supported by a wheel at its extreme end. The more recent models have the wheel nearly under the centre, so that it runs in the last furrow made by the plows on the previous round.

The illustration at the bottom of the page shows how the mechanism works. An extra sprocket on the main drive shaft of the binder is connected by a binder chain to a sprocket which runs loose on the table canvas roller-shaft. The rear face of this roller sprocket has rivetted to it an old casting which Mr. Bradford obtained from a Ford differential. The shaft, after it passes through these parts, is flattened and babbitted to a wooden hub, protected from splitting by a steel band at one end. This hub acts as a friction clutch; when it is pressed against the continuously revolving differential casting it causes the shaft to rotate and the canvas revolves, discharging its load of sheaves. When released, the canvas stops until another load of sheaves is collected.

Pressure on the clutch is exerted by a lever, fixed at the end farthest from the operator, and pulled by a rope at the other end that runs over pulleys, attached at its upper end to the foot trip. The artist has painted the rope white, so that its course may be more easily traced.

Mr. Bradford has applied for Canadian and American patents on a little more refined model of this device.



The mechanism by which the carrier is tripped. Pressure of the foot on the bundle-carrier trip sets the platform canvas in motion, discharging sheaves at end of carrier

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Saving Grain With the Binder

The modern grain binder is about as well perfected as any machine which the farmer uses. If such a machine is not monkeyed with and a very few fundamental directions are followed, it will do good work for several years. What few troubles that develop are usually due to certain parts becoming badly worn, or through ill-advised adjustments.

There is little trouble in saving grain when the grain is even and standing straight and true skill consists in doing a good job under adverse conditions, when the grain is uneven in length, or is lodged badly.

In picking up down or lodged grain, the binder platform should be set about 10 inches high instead of very low, and then the guards tipped forward until they nearly touch the ground. The grain-saving or pick-up guards put out by several firms to attach in front of the ordinary guards to raise the grain so the machine can catch it will be found quite helpful. The best handling for picking up down grain is quite an art, and must be learned through experience and study.

Often considerable grain is wasted by being run down by the grain wheel, this being especially true in tangled grain or when the wind causes the grain to lean towards the grain wheel. The outside divider must divide the standing grain and have enough gather to keep the grain wheel from running down any uncut stalks, and if the grain is tangled or leaning so it does not do this properly, an extension divider board or rye-board, which is furnished as an extra for most binders, should be installed.

Another very common form of waste is that of loose straws scattered after the binder. Some of this may come from the grain being knocked or blown back off the platform canvas. The flag or back curtain is supposed to take care of this. The reel should be run just as high and as far forward as possible and still cause the grain to fall back into the platform canvas, while the back curtain should be used to keep the wind from blowing the grain so far back that it will not be caught securely as the bundle is being formed.

Some of these loose straws fall out behind the bundle as it is being tied. In some binders the windboard at the rear of the binder deck, which any stalks too far back are supposed to strike as they slide down to the packers, is so arranged that it automatically follows the binder head as that is moved forward or back. If not, it can easily be fastened so it will do so. It should fit down close to the deck; and if considerable grain is seen to work under it, the board should be lowered or a strip of leather fastened along the lower edge.

Making Well Shaped Bundles

Probably the greatest waste of grain, however, comes from bundles made and tied so poorly that a handful of straws will be left on the ground whenever a bundle is picked up or will be lost somewhere on the way to the threshing machine. Down and tangled grain adds greatly to this waste, while loosely tied or missed bundles aggravates it still more. What is necessary to make good bundles?

While the condition of the grain has a great deal to do with this, it depends very largely on keeping the grain straight on the canvases, the proper

placing of the butt-adjuster, and the proper handling of the binderhead. Keeping the grain straight on the canvases is not always an easy matter, since the friction of the butts on the cutterbar and against the falling grain holds them back, while the movement of the platform canvas naturally carries the heads towards the elevator canvases much faster than the butts, so that the grain goes up heads first. With long grain this usually does not bother, but with short grain the stalks often come down to the packers almost on end. A pretty effective remedy for this trouble, however, can be found in the use of the hold-back or retarding strap on top of the platform canvas. I always had to depend on a piece of twine-bag lashing rope with knots in it every foot or so. This worked fine as long as the platform canvas was kept about level, but as soon as the guards were tilted either way the far end of the hold-back rope would slide towards the lower side of the canvas and failed to hold back the grain properly. Now a thin metal retarding strap can be secured for practically every make of binder and these work much better than ropes, since they have enough side stiffness to keep their proper place on the platform even when tilted. If these strips seem too smooth to retard the heads sufficiently, they can be kinked slightly in a few places.

The butt-adjuster also has much to do with making a good bundle and should be set as far forward as possible and left there, the proper placing of the band between long and short bundles being varied by shifting the binderhead. Only in very short grain with considerable green undergrowth is it necessary to move the butt-adjuster back, as the bundles are likely to tip off forward from some types of bundle carriers.

When Bundles Are Missed

An occasional missed bundle, say one every half-mile round, is no more than is to be expected from imperfections in twine, accidental catching of straws in the tying mechanism, and so on. When it is evident that something is wrong, do not begin by changing the binderhead adjustments, but wait until the next bundle is missed and then examine the band carefully as to what it looks like and where it is found. Then by comparing these with the conditions for tying troubles given in the book of operating directions, it is usually possible to get a line on the cause of the trouble. Then wait until the binderhead has tripped for another bundle, stop the team and turn the binderhead over slowly by hand and the fault may

often be seen as it happens. If possible, an expert should look the binder over and remedy the trouble. No adjustments should be made without a very good idea as to the reason, nor should more than one adjustment be changed at a time. A note as to what was done should be made, and if it seems to make no change for the better, it should be put back before another change is made.

Space will not permit in this article of going into detail as to the various tying troubles, as these are fully covered in operating directions put out with each machine. My experience both as a farmer operator and as a binder expert indicates that at least 95 per cent. of all tying troubles on binders that are not old and badly worn comes from either too tight a twine tension at the twine box or too tight a spring tension on the twine disc or holder. Time after time I have been sent to binders that were giving trouble from missing and have found that too tight a twine box tension was the only trouble. To test whether the twine tension is correct, with the twine properly threaded and the needle in place back under the deck, grasp the twine just as it comes through the needle eye between the finger and thumb. If a gentle pull towards the trip can draw it through the needle eye, it probably is alright. Or make a small loop just after it comes through the needle eye and hook a spring scale in it. It should require a pull of not less than six pounds and not more than ten pounds to pull the twine through the needle eye. In the same way, a pull of not less than 35 nor more than 40 pounds should be required to pull the twine through the twine holder or disc.

Weed Control

The presence and prevalence of weeds is becoming more widespread each year. The invasion, followed by infestation is the subject of serious reports from newly-discovered areas. No matter how they came or why they stay, their advance constitutes a grave menace to grain farmers, inasmuch as successive cereal crops tend to permit rather than retard their increase. Formerly, the average farmer was possibly indifferent, believing what weeds he had were not virulent, or checked sufficiently as not to prevent a good grain crop by the same tillage methods as needed for a crop. There may be some indifferent even now, but to the sane agriculturist that mood has passed. The discovery of certain weeds, and their defiance to ordinary tillage attack, is such as to cause alarm to the man wishing to sur-

vive. What is a weed? Any plant alien to the crop seeded and desired, was a weed to me. In this way (before I actually knew the noxious weed list) I assisted in keeping my land and crop clean by uprooting every such foreign plant. Some weeds are worse than others, but all are bad, and we do not just know which is really the worst, when any one of them really gets a good hold. Each in turn can be threatening if beyond control. I am told sow thistle is driving farmers off their farms in one part, Russian thistle in another part, Poverty weed in another, and Frenchweed and mustard in yet others. It remains a pitched battle for those who stay in such areas. The perennial weeds with root systems are most persistent and difficult to check, only corresponding persistence on our part will avail anything. Some weeds migrate more easily than others and are among the worst. If anyone reading this think themselves immune as to not worry, let me advise constant care to see no noxious seeds get entry. Here again prevention is better than cure. But what shall he do who has them? Generally speaking, I have found the following practices helpful in keeping them under control: Sowing clean seed of all varieties, taking time to see it is clean. I have hand-picked many days during winter for above purpose. Cultivate thoroughly. Hand-pulling I have found absolutely unequalled, and thus cleared acres, but hand-pulling may only be possible for small areas and practically confined to annuals; larger areas require suitable implements for thorough tillage, and especially so when perennials prevail.

Small patches can be dug out or smothered, larger areas must be persistently cultivated, so as to prevent any growth above ground. Have smothered thistle patches by threshing over them; Morning Glory, by using manure; killed Frenchweed by scattering straw with rack, then burning, followed by hand-pulling any surviving plants. Have hand-pulled and cleared acres of Mustard and Evening Primrose, also Blue Burr. Have hand-pulled loads of Russian thistle. This was the first appearance in this district of this weed.

I Got It As a Legacy

I sold a half-section to a nephew in 1919. He took three crops off then left, leaving me the taxes to pay. He had not paid me one cent of principal or interest, but wilfully left one 40-acre field, where Russian thistle had appeared to propagate. It was a clean farm when I sold. A man like this is an outlaw and should be liable to criminal indictment. Well, I hand-pulled for three weeks the thinner parts, then raked with horse-rake in winrows and burned. Found some seeds threshed out by this method so started afresh. I cut a long green pole and wired to rake, then hitched team to end of pole (trailing on ground) with a chain, and burnt as I raked. Where trails eight feet wide went thin stubble I scattered straw and burnt—the burning cleaned up good; then summerfallowed the following year, and have got it fairly well checked. Obviously, co-operation with all the neighbors is absolutely necessary if control is effected.

Stock Help Considerably

I found my cattle nipped off all Russian thistle plants while green. Weeds cut green and cured before seeding make excellent hay, and my stock (sheep and cattle) clean it up. My sheep pick up weeds between stooks, and rarely touch stooks unless weeds are exhausted. I have had hogs root up patches of thistle completely, and my screenings are all eaten up during winter by sheep, hogs and fowls. Then investigation and instruction by licensed inspector is necessary. One man, learned in weeds and their habits, giving all his time, and conferring with his neighbors about particular local weeds, and local conditions, and personal standing of farmer. The inspector should be regarded as the prophet, teaching the brethren lest they come to a place of torment.

I have seen only odd plants of (indeed only one Canadian thistle) the dangerous thistle family in my dis-



An Ayrshire herd in Eastern Canada

triet as yet, but hearing of their advance I attended a weed course at the university. Why? Because I want to be ahead of the dangerous perennial weeds.—John Holmes.

Cattle Keep Fallow Clean

Six years ago I fenced my half-section in two fields after leaving about 40 acres for pasture and buildings, garden and hog pasture. This gave me two fields of 150 acres each. I then seeded down about 18 acres of brome grass on each side of the fence separating these fields, and have aimed to have the whole of each field in summerfallow whenever it needed it.

This way I have saved a lot of work, as when I got it plowed I usually harrowed it about twice, once following the plow and once crosswise afterward, and then turn the cattle in. The cattle going to water have to cross the field to get to the brome grass, and when the pigweed, buckwheat and volunteer grain get up to a fair size it is not long until the cattle, looking for something juicy, will learn to look for it, and it is surprising how they will scatter out and start around the field pulling weeds.

The brome comes on early in the spring, and when it begins to dry up the summerfallow comes on and they have got good pasture until freeze-up. I have kept my summerfallow free of weeds this way ever since I started this system, and have not had to work it much either. I do not believe in working the land too much if you can keep the weeds down, and 25 head of cattle will pull a lot of weeds in a day and more in a week or a month. My cattle usually made about two rounds a day on the summerfallow, and the rest of the time they were on the brome grass, and in the fall and winter they had the stubble and straw piles.

Another good feature of this system I have noticed every fall, and I believe I would be safe in saying there was not a square foot of the land that did not have a hoof mark on it, thus packing the soil. The manure is another item. It is true there has been no money in cattle the past years, yet milk and cream have been a fair price, and meat in the fall is worth considering, but wages have been high, and I claim the work spent in killing weeds would have cost quite a bit, and the cattle saved this as well as horse-flesh and feed.—Harvey Hanson, Namaka, Alta.

Sweet Clover for Ensilage

With a short corn crop in prospect particularly in eastern North Dakota, agricultural college authorities call attention to the fact that sweet clover can be used successfully for silage, although the resulting feed is not as good as that produced from corn.

Trials of sweet clover for silage have been conducted at the college for the past three years under the direction of F. W. Christensen, in charge of animal nutrition work for the experiment station.

"Sweet clover should be cut and allowed to wilt or dry until the water content is reduced to about 65 or 70 per cent.," Mr. Christensen explains. "If cut with a mower, the sweet clover should be dry enough after two days of good drying weather. If cut with a binder, the bundles need not be shocked, but can be left on the ground. A longer time will be required for the bundles to dry enough, at least three days.

"The stems should be juicy when twisted and the leaves thoroughly wilted, but not dry enough to break off readily. One way to tell if the bundles are dry enough is to weigh several at the time of cutting, leave them out on the ground, and weigh them each day afterward until they have lost one-third to one-half of their original weight. A small spring scale such as is used for weighing milk is suitable.

"Silage can be made from freshly cut green sweet clover by mixing with dry oat straw at the rate of one part of oat straw to six or seven parts of sweet clover by weight. This produces a poorer quality of silage which is not

as palatable as the straight sweet clover.

"Sweet clover is easiest to handle in bundles. The silage cutter should be used, just as for corn.

"Every effort should be made to get the proper moisture content and to have the silage well packed in the silo to prevent spoilage. It is dangerous to feed moldy silage of any kind to livestock, and this is particularly true of sweet clover, as losses of animals may result.

"The first cutting of sweet clover has been used in the college trials. Probably just as good results would be secured from using the second cutting. Haying wages prevail at the time of the first cutting and harvest wages at the time of the second. Therefore it is much cheaper to put up the silage from the first cutting, and usually more time is available then.

"Corn is the best silage crop. Sweet clover should be considered only as a substitute when corn is not available. Other substitutes are sunflowers, millet and sorghum. Each requires special handling for silage preparation."

Brome With Fall Rye

Q.—I would like to know if it would be all right to sow brome grass with fall rye for pasture, and I would like to know which would be the best grass seed to sow for hay in wet land where the water lies in the spring, and the early part of the summer.—J. M., Belmont, Man.

Answered by Prof. J. H. Ellis.

We have not had good results from sowing grass with fall rye in the fall except when the land was so dry that the grass did not start that season. If you wish to sow the fall rye in the spring for pasture then the brome grass could be sown with it in the early summer with good results. A mixture of brome and sweet clover sown with oats and fall rye in the spring would be a very good combination. The oats and fall rye would give you early summer pasture and the sweet clover would come in the fall when the cereals were finished. Next year the brome and sweet clover would come along together and when the sweet clover was finished the brome would take possession.

With regard to seeding down on low land in your district, where the water

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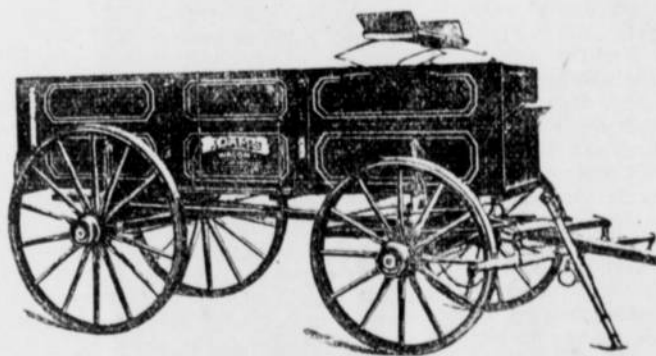
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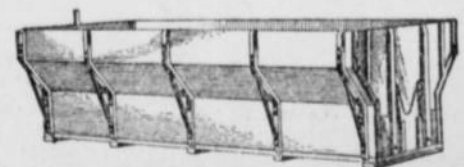
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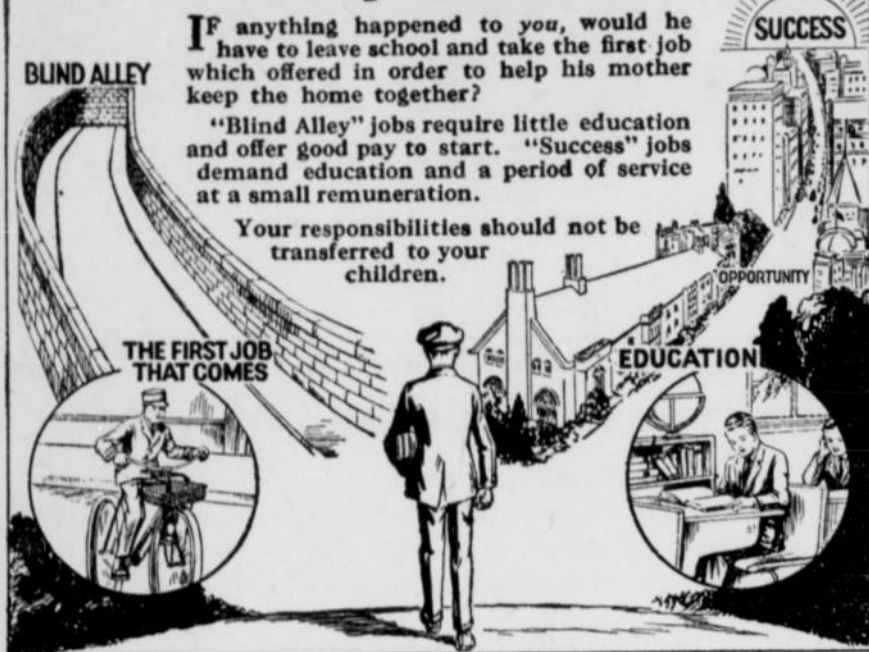
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lies in the early spring, I would recommend a mixture of western rye grass, red top and alsike. The reason for suggesting the above mixture is that red top and alsike stand more flooding than any of the grasses and clovers, but on account of the fact that low land in your district often contains a trace of alkali, I would mix western rye in with the mixture because it would stand more alkali than the other crops. Sweet clover is the most alkali resistant crop that we have but will not stand flooding. Western rye and sweet clover would be a very good combination to sow on the higher land that does not flood very badly and would be the mixture that I would recommend for your district except in very low land.

When Experts Disagree

I have been reading articles on sheep management in The Guide. I notice Wm. Darnbrough, of Laura, Sask., has been saying a lot, but I fail to agree with him on all things. I am not throwing brick-bats at him. Mr. Darnbrough said, "get the sheep and the sheep will pay for their fence."

In 1920 I traded for 149 head of sheep about June 15, at 11 o'clock at night. I did not have any fence or any money, or any way of getting either, and not much feed. Now I know what that means. I say "get the fence, then the feed and not too many sheep."

Mr. Darnbrough says have lambs dropped in January. I say don't, unless you are like Mr. Darnbrough, and wish to become famous as a show man. If so, then breed a few ewes, mark down the date, and be on the job and have a good man on the job every minute. I have had lambs dropped from January 11 to July 28.

As to feed and feeding, we all know that we can't always have the kind of feed we want, but give them lots of the kind you have, and salt and water. There's nothing any of these sheepmen or writers say but has been in print for 30 years. There's a lot of lies told about the returns from sheep and the way they clean ground. I can keep my sheep, my old sheep, in a two-wire fence, but I always have something inside the fence. Feed a sheep and it will not jump.

Let me say this to anyone thinking of starting with sheep: Don't try too

many. Get the fence and the feed. If you think you have feed for 50 head buy 25 head, and don't buy pure-bred sheep through mail order. Look over the advertisements, write to some and get their prices, and go and see the sheep, and see the sire and dam. Don't mind what others say, take a tip from me and go and see what you buy.

I decided to take up pure-bred Shropshires because I liked that breed. The main thing, in my mind, was where to get a good ram. I bought Buttar 14, from Olaf Berg, of Loreburn, Sask., for the largest price ever paid for a ram in this province, and let me say that I will always think that that was the best day's work I ever did. I bought two imported Buttar ewes, one Miller-bred ewe, two ewes bred by the University of Saskatchewan, 15 bred by the Duke of Westminster, imported by the Prince of Wales, and two bred by Olaf Berg, his silver cup ewe and her mother.

I sowed some mangels this year, but the cut-worms got them. I find if one will sow a few acres of 60-day oats in the spring, and sow fall rye with them, and as soon as the oats are ripe enough to cut, cut them and get them off the field, the rye makes a bit of good, cheap pasture at a time when it is needed. I never lost a lamb by wolves, and never had but one bitten by a dog, and my farm joins this town, and it is full of dogs.—I. N. Skidmore, Denholm, Sask.

Out Where the West Begins

Out where the sun beats down a little stronger;
Out where they work about four hours longer;
Out where they raise the corn and clover;
But have nothing to show when the year is over—
That's Where the West Begins.

Out where the mavericks bellow and bawl;
The farmer weeps at the long freight haul;
For he knows that the railroads will get it all;
Where the risks are great and the profits small—
That's Where the West Begins.

Out where the farmers rave and cuss;
But do not strike and raise a fuss,
As they pay for goods sold Pittsburgh Plus!
Where things are in a gosh-awful muss—
That's Where the West Begins.

—J. Clemens Erlander, in the Grant (Neb.) Tribune.

Saskatchewan's Turkey Pool

Favorable experience with co-operative marketing in 1924 big factor in determining on a permanent poultry marketing association—

By W. Waldron

IN the development of the co-operative method of marketing farm produce, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Markets Branch has given considerable assistance to poultry raisers, and following out the plans adopted last year, arrangements were made to assist local points in the shipment of ear lots of both live and dressed turkeys. Our operations for the Christmas trade were carried out along somewhat different lines, a committee being appointed, comprised of Mrs. John Holmes, marketing convener of the S.G.G.A., A. P. MacLean, general manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, and the writer. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association worked in conjunction with this branch, the Co-operative Creameries being employed to care for the commercial end of the work.

Prior to the opening of the season, careful enquiries were made throughout Canada and in the States, relative to market conditions, storage holdings, prospects of supply, and the indications were that the supply of turkeys would not be plentiful. Insofar as our own province was concerned, we were aware that an indifferent hatching season had lowered the average number of birds available for marketing, and through the returns submitted to the statistics branch of this department, we found a decrease of 30 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Authorities in Manitoba advised a 20 per cent. decrease in turkeys, while Alberta stated that they were 25 per cent. lower in their turkey crop.

Previous Buyers Best Customers

This information had a considerable bearing on prices of opening sales, the first cars of "pool" dressed turkeys being sold on a basis of 32 cents for No. 1's, all weights, f.o.b. point of shipment. The price, the terms and the promptness with which the sales were closed are worthy of remark. Buyers of the ear lots of dressed turkeys marketed under the supervision of the department the year previous had no hesitation in accepting our grades and packs as they had expressed their general satisfaction with last year's purchases. This was borne in mind in making their bids for the birds last December. The straight weight basis is unusual, and was owing largely to the fact that a scarcity of birds was evident and that confidence had been established between buyer and seller. Mr. MacLean attended to the sales, but kept in constant touch with the committee.

Arrangements were again made with W. A. Brown, chief of the poultry division, Ottawa, whereby telegraphic reports on the chief U.S. markets as well as Montreal and Toronto, were wired to us. We wish to express our appreciation of the service.

The following men assisted the branch in field work: J. McEwen, Tompkins; H. L. Turner, Cupar; H. G. Sweet, Lloydminster; C. M. W. Emery, Assiniboia; T. R. Peacock, Regina; L. M. Ogilvie, Cadillac; D. G. Fidler, Robsart; H. B. Boyd, Saskatoon, and J. Reoch, Regina. A. S. Kyle, whose report follows, supervised the work of the field men.

Handling Costs Low

In order that the association undertaking co-operative shipments should be able in future to carry on the work without assistance, the branch, while last year giving its services free, this year charged half the expenses incurred by employing graders, against the final returns. It is interesting to note that these expenses worked out at a fraction of a cent a pound only.

The result of these shipments indicates that the home-dressed turkey is the most profitable for the producer. Shippers through the live turkey pool were not as pleased with results as were those who shipped the farm

dressed birds. The live turkeys were shipped to the plants at Saskatoon and Regina, operated by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, and the following charges per pound were made by that company:

Killing and finishing	1c
Labor receiving, trucking to killing-room, wrapping heads, trucking to chill-room, chill-room to packing-room, packing-room to chill-room, chill-room to ear.	1c
Also labor loading empty coop cars	1c
Supplies, boxes, head wraps, nails, box liners	1c
Freight on incoming live cars	.8c
Rent on equipment, space and coops	.5c
Chilling costs	.14c
Government expenses	.71c
Commission for handling and selling	1.25c
	6.40c

The real question, of course, is, could the turkeys have been killed, plucked and packed as well on the farms as in a plant specially equipped to do this work? There may be a difference of opinion on this, but the fact remains that it has been done just as well in many instances, and, of course, when the farmer has done the work at home he has earned and saved the costs of handling in the city plant.

The following points shipped ear lots of dressed turkeys: Imperial (half ear), Penzance, Woodrow and Melaval (one ear), Creelman, Davidson and Conquest. The average selling price per pound, f.o.b. point of shipment, for all weights was No. 1's, 31.9c; No. 2's, 26.9c; old birds, 25.7c. The average price paid by the pool to the local associations was: No. 1's, 27½c; No. 2's, 22½c; old birds, 22½c.

Live Turkey Shipments

Car lots of live turkeys were shipped from the following points: Plenty and Kerrobert (one ear), Cabri, Gull Lake (two ears), Drake and Guernsey (one ear), Viscount, Palmer and Vantage (two ears). The birds were killed and packed by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, and the average selling price per pound for the dressed birds, f.o.b. point of shipment, for all weights was: No. 1's, 28.5c; No. 2's, 25.11c; old birds, 23.18c. The dressed weight of these turkeys was 80.9 per cent. of the live weight. On this basis the selling price per pound live weight was: No. 1's, 23.10c; No. 2's, 20.3c; old birds, 18.16c. Average all grades and weights, 20.7c per pound. The price per pound live weight paid by the pool to the local association was: No. 1's, 15½c; No. 2's, 12½c; old birds, 10c. An average of 14.3c per pound for all grades and weights. The cost of operating the pool was 6.4c per pound live weight.

Reading the report it cannot but be admitted that a well organized farmer-owned poultry and egg-marketing organization should be a boon to farmers, and the pool now in process of formation will open the door to opportunity. Sapiro says always "A pool must have contracts covering 50 per cent. of the produce," and no doubt he is right—volume is a necessity. But to make it easier to establish a poultry pool in a reasonable time, and with a reasonable expenditure of campaign funds, it was decided that contracts covering poultry and eggs equal to one-third of the poultry and eggs marketed in or exported from Saskatchewan during 1924, would be sufficient to commence, trusting that the operations of the pools themselves would attract the remaining 15 per cent. in short order. It is understood that Alberta, with a similar objective, has now reached her quota. Saskatchewan has until September 1, and it would be a most excellent arrangement if both pools could work together in placing their produce on the market.

Summer Care of the Farm Flock

By Prof. M. C. Herner

DURING the months of July and August the work with the farm flock centres around about three or four very definite things.

With the hens and the henhouse it is the question of keeping down lice or vermin, keeping up the egg production and culling out the poor layers. With the young stock or the growing chickens it is a question more of keeping them growing, keeping down the lice or vermin and selling off or marketing the broilers.

It is too often the case at this time of the year that the hens are made to shift for themselves. The cows and other cattle, the hogs and the sheep may be pretty well able to rustle their own living during July and August, but these animals for the most part live on grass or roughage and they are naturally given to roaming or foraging for their food. Not so the hens. If they have to pick up their living and are not fed at all egg production will go down. There may be an abundance of grass but that is too bulky for the hens, they cannot get a living out of grass, insects, and so on. They must get grain or other food of some kind that is not too bulky but more concentrated.

Then, too, at this time of the year hens are apt to have to take a back place on many farms. Crops are coming along, haying is on and there may be a lot of work getting ready for harvesting, so that the hens may have to shift for themselves. We would not like to put up the claims of the average farm flock as being paramount to those of the crop at this time of the year, but we do appeal that the needs of the farm flock be not ignored altogether and that some attempt be made to feed them at least once a day, and that they be kept under clean care and management.

Keeping Down Red Mites

The question most commonly asked during the warm summer months is how to keep down the red mites and lice. Warm weather and dirty henhouses are the most favorable factors in producing a good crop of red mites. Broody hens left on the nest till they quit of their own free will help in increasing the red mite plague. These little insects hide in the cracks and crevices on the perches or roosts, in the nests, and in any other dark spots around the roosting places. They lay their eggs in these cracks and in a short time many millions of mites will over-run the place. They feed on the hens at night time and when filled with blood look red, hence get their name "red mites." Ordinarily they are grey or greyish white in color. Dark henhouses are generally infected worse than the well-lighted houses.

One of the best methods of preventing red mites is to spray the roosts (especially the lower sides and ends) well with a solution of 30 or 40 parts of water to one part of IZAL. In fact any commercial disinfectant is good if it is of an oily or greasy nature. Some mix better with coal oil than with water and some also are stronger than others. Adding as high as 10 parts or even more of coal oil to one of the disinfectant will be quite strong enough.

A small hand spray is very good to apply it, but if this is not handy a broom or brush can be used, but this method of applying it is rather wasteful. One application will usually do the work for three or four weeks if it is put on right. If the first application is put on in June it should not be necessary to put the second one on till three or four weeks later. If, however, there are red mites before it is put on it would be best to follow up with the second application a few days after the first. Remove the litter or dirty straw out of the nests and the droppings off the platform after spraying and not before. If the cleaning is done afterwards the mites will most likely all be killed and the job won't be nearly so disagreeable. We have never yet known the coal oil and the disinfectant treatment to fail

if applied right and if combined with it is a thorough house cleaning and clearing out the broody hens.

Breaking Up Broody Hens

One of the easiest ways to handle the broody hens is to put them in a fattening crate or any box with a flattened bottom raised off the ground so the air will circulate freely below their bodies, and leave them in there three or four days. Feed them lightly and give something to drink as well. In keeping record we have found many of these hens back to laying again within 10 days after being put in the crates. This is far better treatment than putting them under water or tying them up.

We believe that 95 per cent. of the troubles in handling a flock of hens are due to lack of proper care and management. A clean poultry house even if it is not of an approved type will go a long way in keeping the flock healthy. The poultry house should be thoroughly cleaned out once each summer and given a real good coat of whitewash. If an earth floor is used a few inches of the old soiled top should be taken out and fresh earth, sand or gravel put in. By doing this the house can be made sweet and clean.

In making whitewash a pound or so of ordinary table salt should be used with five gallons of whitewash to make it stick better; using butter-milk instead of water for the whitewash will make it stick even better. Creolin or any other coal tar disinfectant could be added to the whitewash, using say one to two per cent. A whitewash brush should be used for whitewashing as it will put it on more evenly than an ordinary broom.

Sunlight and Air in the House

The poultry house should be made as comfortable as possible in the summer by taking out a few of the windows unless there are cotton frames used which are open and permit of good ventilation. Sunshine is the best disinfectant and cleanser possible to get, so let lots of it into the poultry house. In the summer it is rather hard to keep the drinking dishes clean and well supplied with drinking water or milk. However, they should get a fresh, clean supply of milk or water each day. Dirty drinking vessels are a common source of digestive troubles. Also keep the floor covered with clean straw even though it is summer, and scatter the grain in it to make them work.

Lousy Hens Are Unprofitable

For lice on hens any of the advertised insect powders should control them all right if the hens are properly dusted. Of late years sodium fluoride has come in as a very efficient remedy for lice. This is a fine white powder that looks like flour. A small pinch put under each wing right on the skin and also right above the vent will handle the body lice all right. One application will last for two or three months. Blue ointment is very good too, in fact it is one of the best remedies for lice. A small pinch the size of a pea should be put right above the vent, this is very easy to put on and will certainly rid the hens of lice.

The last few years a number of remedies for lice have been put out which claim that by feeding a given quantity in the water the hens will be rid of lice in a short time. This certainly looks good in view of the fact that all the work of catching and dusting each hen would be done away with. However, our experience, with three of these remedies has been that the birds were as lousy after feeding as before and that they do not rid the birds of lice. Most of these preparations contain considerable material such as sulphur which might have a beneficial effect on the birds in other respects than ridding them of lice. But we doubt whether they are worth the price from the medicinal standpoint. Some of them may rid the birds

of a few lice but when it comes to completely "delousing" hens that are badly infested with lice they are more or less of a failure.

Vitamines Help Chicks

The following report on the efficacy of a high vitamin ration as a curative for leg weakness in growing chickens is taken from the 1924 annual report of the poultry division of the Dominion Experimental Farms:

"Fifteen chicks suffering badly from leg weakness were selected from among the other pens, and placed on a basal ration plus cod liver oil, for a period of 14 days. They were each dosed with one teaspoonful of cod liver oil (given with a medicine dropper) the first day, and from then on, one teaspoonful for each five chicks per day.

"The chicks were weighed daily, and at the same time notes were taken on their general condition and appearance. At the beginning of the period, all the chicks were down so badly on their legs that they were absolutely unable to walk. One of them was so bad in fact that it could hardly move at all, and it had every appearance of being about to die.

"On the third morning, most of the chicks showed decided signs of improvement, and on the fifth day they all appeared to be much better. This improvement continued steadily until the eleventh day, when all the birds, excepting the one previously mentioned, were able to run around normally. By the fourteenth day, this last chick was also back in good condition, and consequently the experiment was discontinued. The birds were, however, put on a standard ration, and kept under observation for another three months, during which time there was no recurrence of the leg weakness, and they developed quite normally.

"At the start of this two-week period the average weight of the chicks was 4.3 ounces, while at the end it was 7.7 ounces, or a gain of 3.4 ounces.

"While this is the result of only one experiment, from which no fixed conclusions should be drawn, it would appear that the addition of cod liver oil to the rations of brooder chicks not only tends to prevent leg-weakness (as evidenced by the preceding experiment), but has also a curative effect."

The other experiment referred to is one in which 13 different lots of chicks were fed rations to which various substances high in vitamins had been added. The growth of these different lots was then compared to the growth of a lot which had an ordinary farm ration. Mr. Elford concludes:

"Inferences: While it is yet too early to draw any definite conclusions, it would seem safe to infer that the addition of certain feeds such as cod liver oil, raw liver and yeast to the ration for brooder chicks, has beneficial effects from the standpoint of development, lowering mortality and preventing leg weakness. Further work must be undertaken, however, before any positive statement can be made regarding the relative value of these feeds."

Where there is a vigorous growth of raspberries during the summer, some thinning or pruning is required in order to allow the remainder of the wood to harden up before the severe autumn frosts, particularly does this apply to gooseberries. All weak shoots should be trimmed off at the ground and the lateral branches thinned out so that there is a good open head. Black currants require similar treatment, but both red and white currants produce their fruit on spurs that grow out of the two and three-year-old wood, and do not require nearly as much pruning. In the experiment with raspberries, removing canes that have borne fruit and thinning the new growth in early autumn, has resulted in the canes hardening up some seasons so that they came through winter with little frost injury.

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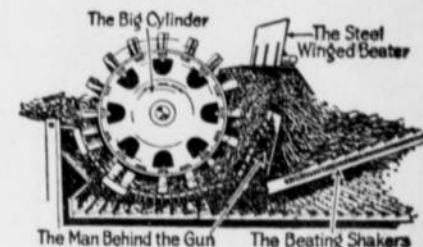
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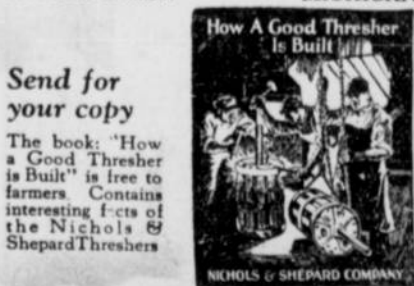
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The Blind Man's Eyes

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

(Continued from Last Week)

CHAPTER XX Waiting

HARRIET went into the house and toward her own rooms; a maid met and stopped her on the stairs.

"Mr. Santoine sent word that he wishes to see you as soon as you came in, Miss Santoine."

Harriet went on toward her father's room, without stopping at her own—wet with the drive through the damp night and shivering now with its chill. Her father's voice answered her knock with a summons to come in. As she obeyed, pushing the doors open, he dismissed the nurse; the girl, passing Harriet as she went out, returned Harriet's questioning look with a reassuring nod; Basil Santoine had endured the shock and excitement of the night better than could have been expected; he was quite himself.

As Harriet went toward the bed, her father's blind eyes turned toward her; he put out his hand and touched her, seeming startled to find her still in the robe she had worn an hour before and to feel that the robe was wet.

"Where have you been, daughter?" he asked.

She hesitated, drawing the robe out of his hand. "I have been driving Mr. Eaton in a motor," she said.

"Helping him to escape?" A spasm crossed the blind man's face.

"He said not; he—he was following the men who shot Cousin Wallace."

The blind man lay for an instant still. "Tell me," he commanded finally.

She told him, beginning with her discovery of Eaton in the garage and ending with his leaving her and with Donald Avery's finding her in the motor; and now she held back one word only—his name which he had told her, Hugh. Her father listened intently; when she had finished, he made no move, no comment, no reproach. She had seated herself on the chair beside his bed; she looked away, then back to him.

"That is not all," she said; and she told him of her expedition with Eaton to the ravine before the attack in the house.

Again she waited.

"You and Mr. Eaton appear to have become rather well acquainted, Harriet," he said. "Has he told you nothing about himself which you have not told me? You have seen nothing concerning him, which you have not told?"

Her mind went quickly back to the polo game; she felt a flush, which his blind eyes could not see, dyeing her cheeks and forehead.

"No," she answered. She was aware that he did not accept the denial, that he knew she was concealing something.

"Nothing?" he asked again.

She put her hands to her face; then she drew them quickly away. "Nothing," she said steadily.

The blind man waited for a moment; he put out his hand and pressed the bell which called the steward. Neither spoke until the steward had come.

"Fairley," Santoine said then, quietly, "Miss Santoine and I have just agreed that for the present all reports regarding the pursuit of the men who entered the study last night are to be made direct to me, not through Miss Santoine or Mr. Avery."

"Very well, sir."

She still sat silent after the steward had gone; she thought for an instant her father had forgotten her presence; then he moved slightly.

"That is all, dear," he said quietly.

She got up and left him, and went to her own rooms; she did not pretend to herself that she could rest. She bathed and dressed and went downstairs. The library had windows facing to the west; she went in there and stood looking out. Somewhere to the west was Eaton, alone, wounded; she knew she need not think of him yet as actively hunted, only watched; with daylight the hunt would begin. Would he be able to avoid the watchers and escape before the actual hunt for him began?

She went out into the hall to the telephone. She could not get the use of the 'phone at once; the steward was posted there; the calls upon the 'phone were continual—from neighbors who, awakened to learn the news of Blatchford's death and the hunt for his murderer, called to offer what help they could, and from the newspapers, which somehow had been notified. The telephones in the bedrooms all were on this wire. There was a private telephone in the library; somehow she could not bring herself to enter that room, closed and to be left with everything in its disorder until the arrival of the police. The only other telephone was in her father's bedroom.

She took advantage of a momentary interruption in the calls to call up the local police station. Hearing her name, the man at the other end became differential at once; he told her what was being done, confirming what she already knew; the roads were being watched and men had been posted at all near-by railway stations and at the stopping points of the inter-urban line to prevent Eaton from escaping that way. The man spoke only of Eaton; he showed the conviction—gathered, she felt sure, by telephone conversation with Donald Avery—that Eaton was the murderer.

"He ain't likely to get away, Miss Santoine," he assured her. "He's got no shoes, I understand, and he has one or maybe two shots through him."

She shrunk back and nearly dropped the 'phone at the vision which his words called up; yet there was nothing new to her in that vision—it was continually before her eyes; it was the only thing of which she could think.

"You'll call me as soon as you know anything more," she requested; "will you call me every hour?"

She hung up, on receiving assurance of this.

A servant brought a written paper. She took it before she recognized that it was not for her but for the steward. It was a short statement of the obvious physical circumstances of the murder, evidently dictated by her father and intended for the newspapers. She gave it to Fairley, who began reading it over the telephone to the newspapers. She wandered again to the west windows. She was not consciously listening to the telephone conversation in the hall; yet enough reached her to make her know that reporters were rushing from the city by train and automobile. The last city editions of the morning papers would have at least the fact of the murder; there would be later extras; the afternoon papers would have it all. There was a long list of relatives and friends to whom it was due that telegraphic announcement of Wallace Blatchford's death reach them before they read it as a sensation publicly printed. Recollection of these people at least gave her something to do.

She went up to her own room, listed the names and prepared the telegrams for them; she came down again and gave the telegrams to Fairley to transmit by telephone. As she descended the stairs, the great clock in the lower hall struck once; it was a quarter past three.

There was a stir in these lower rooms now; the officers of the local police had arrived. She went with them to the study, where they assumed charge nervously and uncertainly. She could not bear to be in that room; nevertheless she remained and answered their questions. She took them to Eaton's rooms on the floor above, where they searched through and took charge of all his things. She left them and came down again and went out to the front of the house.

The night was sharp with the chill preceding the day; it had cleared; the stars were shining. As she stood looking to the west, the lights of a motor turned into the grounds. She ran toward it, thinking it must be bringing word of some sort; but the men who leaped from it were strangers to her—they were the first of the reporters to arrive. They tried to question her, but

she ran from them into the house. She watched from the windows and saw other reporters arriving. To Harriet there seemed to be scores of them. Every morning paper in Chicago, immediately upon receipt of the first flash, had sent at least three men; every evening paper seemed to have aroused half its staff from their beds and sent them racing to the blind millionaire's home on the north shore. Even men from Milwaukee papers arrived at four o'clock. Forbidden the house, they surrounded it and captured servants. They took flashlights till, driven from the lawn, they went away—many of them—to see and take part in the search through the woods for Blatchford's murderer. The murderer of Santoine's cousin—the man, moreover, who had blinded Santoine—in the presence of the blind man was enough of itself to furnish a newspaper sensation; but, following so closely Santoine's visit to the Coast, because of the murder of Gabriel Warden, the newspaper men sensed instantly in it the possibility of some greater sensation not yet bared.

Harriet was again summoned. A man—a stranger—was awaiting her in the hall; he was the precursor of those who would sit that day upon Wallace Blatchford's death and try to determine, formally, whose was the hand that had done it—the coroner's man. He too, she saw, was already convinced what hand it had been—Eaton's. She took him to the study, then to the room above where Wallace Blatchford lay dead. She stood by while he made his brief, conventional examination. She looked down at the dead man's face. Poor Cousin Wallace! he had destroyed his own life long before, when he had destroyed her father's sight; from that time on he had lived only to recompense her father for his blindness. Cousin Wallace's life had been a pitiable, hopeless, loving perpetuation of his penance; he had let himself hold nothing of his own in life; he had died, as she knew he would have wished to die, giving his life in service to his cousin; she was not unduly grieving over him.

She answered the man's questions, calmly and collectedly; but her mind was not upon what she was saying. Her mind was upon only one thing—even of that she could not think connectedly. Some years ago, something—she did not know what—had happened to Hugh; tonight, in some strange way unknown to her, it had culminated in her father's study. He had fought someone; he had rushed away to follow someone. Whom? Had he heard that someone in the study and gone down? Had he been fighting their battle—her father's and hers? She knew that was not so. Hugh had been fully dressed. What did it mean that he had said to her that these events would either destroy him or would send him back to her as—as something different? Her thought supplied no answer.

But whatever he had done, whatever he might be, she knew his fate was hers now; for she had given herself to him utterly. She had told that to herself as she fled and pursued with him that night; she had told it to him; she later had told it—though she had not meant to yet—to her father. She could only pray now that out of the events of this night might not come a grief to her too great for her to bear.

She went to the rooms that had been Eaton's. The police, in stripping them of his possessions, had over-looked his cap; she found the bit of gray cloth and hugged it to her. She whispered his name to herself—Hugh—that secret of his name which she had kept; she gloried that she had that secret with him which she could keep from them all. What wouldn't they give just to share that with her—his name, Hugh!

She started suddenly, looking through the window. The east, above the lake, was beginning to grow grey. The dawn was coming! It was beginning to be day!

She hurried to the other side of the house, looking toward the west. How could she have left him, hurt and bleeding and alone in the night! She could not have done that but that his asking her to go had told that it was for his safety as well as hers; she could not help him any more then; she would only have been in the way. But now—

she started to rush out, but controlled herself; she had to stay in the house; that was where the first word would come if they caught him; and then he would need her how much more! The reporters on the lawn below her, seeing her at the window, called up to her to know further particulars of what had happened and what the murder meant; she could see them plainly in the increasing light. She could see the lawn and the road before the house.

Day had come.

And with the coming of day, the uncertainty and disorder within and about the house seemed to increase.

But in the south wing, with its sound-proof doors and its windows closed against the noises from the lawn, there was silence; and in this silence, an exact, compelling, methodic machine was working; the mind of Basil Santoine was striving, vainly as yet, but with growing chances of success, to fit together into the order in which they belonged and make clear the events of the night and all that had gone before—arranging, ordering, testing, discarding, picking up again and re-ordering all that had happened since that other murder, of Gabriel Warden.

CHAPTER XXI

What One Can Do Without Eyes

The blind man, lying on his bed in that darkness in which he had lived since his sixteenth year and which no daylight could lessen, felt the light and knew that day had come; he stirred impatiently. The nurse, the only other occupant of the room, moved expectantly; then she sank back; Santoine had moved but had not roused from that absorption in which he had been ever since returning to his bed. He had not slept. The connections of the electric bells had been repaired—the wires had been found pulled from their batteries—but Santoine had not moved a hand to touch a button. He had disregarded the warning of the doctor who had been summoned at once after the murder and had come to his room again just before dawn to warn him that after his recklessness of the night he must expect a reaction. He had given such injunctions in regard to any new development that he was certain that, even if his servants believed him asleep, they would report to him. But there had been no report; and Santoine expected none immediately. He had not lain awake awaiting anything; he felt that so much had happened, so many facts were at his command, that somewhere among them must be the key to what they meant.

The blind man knew that his daughter was concealing something from him. He could not tell what the importance of the thing she was concealing might be; but he knew his daughter was enough like himself for it to be useless for him to try to force from her something she did not mean to tell. The new intimacy of the relation between his daughter and Eaton was perfectly plain to Santoine; but it did not cause him to try to explain anything in Eaton's favor; nor did it prejudice him against him. He had appeared to accept Avery's theory of what had happened in the study because by doing so he concealed what was going on in his own mind; he actually accepted it only to the point of agreeing that Eaton must have met in the study those enemies—or someone representing the enemies—who had attacked him with the motor-car and had before attempted to attack him on the train.

Three men—at least three men—had fought in the study in Santoine's presence. Eaton, it was certain, had been the only one from the house present when the first shots were fired. Had Eaton been alone against the other two? Had Eaton been with one of the other two against the third? It appeared probable to Santoine that Eaton had been alone, or had come alone, to the study and met his enemies there. Had these enemies surprised Eaton in the study or had he surprised them? Santoine was inclined to believe that Eaton had surprised them. The contents taken from the safe had certainly been carried away, and these would have made rather a bulky bundle. Eaton could not have carried it without Harriet knowing it. Santoine believed that, whatever knowledge his daughter might be

concealing from him, she would not have concealed this. It was certain that that sometime had been necessary for opening the safe, before those opening it suffered interruption.

Santoine felt, therefore, that the probabilities were that Eaton's enemies had opened the safe and had been surprised by Eaton. But if they had opened the safe, they were not only Eaton's enemies; they were also Santoine's; they were the men who threatened Santoine's trust.

Those whom Eaton had fought in the room had had perfect opportunity for killing Santoine, if they wished. He had stood first in the dark with the electric torch in his hand; then he had been before them in the light after Blatchford had entered. But Santoine felt certain no one had made any attack upon him at any moment in the room; he had had no feeling, at any instant, that any of the shots fired had been directed at him. Blatchford, too, had been unattacked until he had made it plain that he had recognized one of the intruders; then, before Blatchford could call the name, he had been shot down.

It was clear, then, that what had protected Santoine was his blindness; he had no doubt that, if he had been able to see and recognize the men in the room after the lights were turned on, he would have been shot down also. But Santoine recognized that this did

not fully account for his immunity. Two weeks before, an attack which had been meant for Eaton had struck down Santoine instead; and no further attempt against Eaton had been made until it had become publicly known that Santoine was not going to die. If Santoine's death would have served for Eaton's death two weeks before, why was Santoine immune now? Did possession of the contents of Santoine's safe accomplish the same thing as Santoine's death? Or more than his death for these men? For what men?

It was not, Santoine was certain, Eaton's presence in the study which had so astounded Blatchford; Wallace and Eaton had passed days together, and Blatchford was accustomed to Eaton's presence in the house. Someone whom Blatchford knew and whose name Santoine also would know and whose presence in the room was so strange and astonishing that Blatchford had tried to prepare Santoine for the announcement, had been there. The man whose name was on Blatchford's tongue, or the companion of that man, had shot Blatchford rather than let Santoine hear the name.

The blind man stirred upon his bed. "Do you want something, Mr. Santoine?" the nurse asked. The blind man did not answer. He was beginning to find these events fit themselves together; but they fitted imperfectly as yet.

Santoine knew that he lacked the key. Many men could profit by possessing the contents of Santoine's safe and might have shot Blatchford rather than let Santoine know their presence there; it was impossible for Santoine to tell which among these many the man who had been in the study might be. Who Eaton's enemies were was equally unknown to Santoine. But there could be but one man—or at most one small group of men—who could be at the same time Eaton's enemy and Santoine's. To have known who Eaton was would have pointed this man to Santoine.

The blind man lay upon his back, his open, sightless eyes unwinking in the intensity of his thought.

Gabriel Warden had had an appointment with a young man who had come from Asia and who—Warden had told his wife—he had discovered lately had been greatly wronged. Eaton, under Conductor Connery's questioning, had admitted himself to be that young man; Santoine had verified this and had learned that Eaton was, at least, the young man who had gone to Warden's house that night. But Gabriel Warden had not been allowed to help Eaton; so far from that he had not even been allowed to meet and talk with Eaton; he had been called out, plainly, to prevent his meeting Eaton, and killed.

Eaton disappeared and concealed himself at once after Warden's murder, apparently fearing that he would also be

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attacked. But Eaton was not a man whom this personal fear would have restrained from coming forward later to tell why Warden had been killed. He had been urged to come forward and promised that others would give him help in Warden's place; still, he had concealed himself. This must mean that others than Warden could not help Eaton; Eaton evidently did not know, or else could not hope to prove, what Warden had discovered.

Santoine held this thought in abeyance; he would see later how it checked with the facts.

Eaton had remained in Seattle—or near Seattle—eleven days; apparently he had been able to conceal himself and to escape attack during that time. He had been obliged, however, to reveal himself when he took the train; and as soon as possible a desperate attempt had been made against him, which, through mistake, had struck down Santoine instead of Eaton. This attack had been made under circumstances which, if it had been successful, would have made it improbable that Eaton's murderer could escape. It had not been enough, then, to watch Eaton and wait opportunity to attack him; it had been necessary to attack him at once, at any cost.

The attack having reached Santoine instead of Eaton, the necessity for immediate attack upon Eaton, apparently, had ceased to exist; those who followed Eaton had thought it enough to watch him and wait for more favorable opportunity. But as soon as it was publicly known that Santoine had not been killed but was getting well, then Eaton had again been openly and daringly attacked. The reason for the desperate chances taken to attack Eaton, then, was that he was near Santoine.

Santoine's hands clenched as he recognized this.

Eaton had taken the train at Seattle because Santoine was on it; he had done this at great risk to himself. Santoine had told Eaton that there were but four possible reasons why he could have taken the train in the manner he did, and two of those reasons later had been eliminated. The two possibilities which remained were that Eaton had taken the train to inform Santoine of something or to learn something from him. But Eaton had had ample opportunity since to inform Santoine of anything he wished; and he had not only not informed him of anything, but had refused consistently and determinedly to answer any of Santoine's questions. It was to learn something from Santoine, then, that Eaton had taken the train.

The blind man turned upon his bed; he was finding that these events fitted together perfectly. He felt certain now that Eaton had gone to Gabriel Warden expecting to get from Warden some information that he needed, and that to prevent Warden's giving him this, Warden had been killed. Then Warden's death had caused Santoine to go to Seattle and take charge of many of Warden's affairs; Eaton had thought that the information which had been in Warden's possession might now be in Santoine's; Eaton, therefore, had followed Santoine on to the train.

Santoine had not had the information Eaton required, and he could not even imagine yet what the nature of that information could be. This was not because he was not familiar enough with Warden's affairs; it was because he was too familiar with them. Warden had been concerned in a hundred enterprises; Santoine had no way of telling which of this hundred had concerned Eaton. He certainly could recall no case in which a man of Eaton's age and class had been so terribly wronged that double murder would have been resorted to for the concealment of the facts. But he understood that, in his familiarity with Warden's affairs, he had probably been in a position to get the information, if he had known what specific matters it concerned. That, then, had been the reason why his own death would have served for the time being in place of Eaton's.

Those who had followed Eaton had known that Santoine could get this information; that accounted for all that had taken place on the train. It accounted for the subsequent attack on Eaton when it became known that Santoine was getting well. It accounted also—Santoine was breathing quickly as he recognized this—for the invasion of his study and the forcing of the safe last night.

The inference was plain that something which would have given Santoine the information Warden had had and which Eaton now required had been brought into Santoine's house and put in Santoine's safe. It was to get possession of this "something" before it had reached Santoine that the safe had been forced.

Santoine put out his hand and pressed a bell. A servant came to the door.

"Will you find Miss Santoine," the blind man directed, "and ask her to come here?"

The servant withdrew.

Santoine waited. Presently the door again opened, and he heard his daughter's step.

"Have you listed what was taken

from the safe, Harriet?" Santoine asked.

"Not yet, father."

The blind thought an instant. "Day before yesterday, when I asked you to take charge for the present of the correspondence Avery has looked after for me, what did you do?"

"I put it in my own safe—the one that was broken into last night. But none of it was taken; the bundles of letters were pulled out of the safe, but they had not been opened or even disturbed."

"I know. It was not that I meant," Santoine thought again. "Harriet, something has been brought into the house—or the manner of keeping something in the house had been changed—within a very few days—since the time, I think, when the attempt to run Eaton down with the motor-car was made. What was that 'something'?"

His daughter reflected. "The draft of the new agreement about the Latron properties and the lists of stockholders in the properties which came through Mr. Warden's office," she replied.

"Those were in the safe?"

"Yes; you had not given me any instructions about them, so I had put them in the other safe; but when I went to get the correspondence I saw them there and put them with the correspondence in my own safe."

Santoine lay still.

"Who besides Donald knew that you did that, daughter?" he asked.

"No one."

"Thank you."

Harriet recognized this as dismissal and went out. The blind man felt the blood beating fiercely in his temples and at his finger-tips. It amazed, astounded him to realize that Warden's murder and all that had followed it had sprung from the Latron case. The coupling of Warden's name with Latron's in the newspapers after Warden's death had seemed to him only flagrant sensationalism. He himself had known—or had thought he had known—more about the Latron case than almost any other man; he had been a witness at the trial; he had seen—or had thought he had seen—even-handed justice done there. Now, by Warden's evidence, but more still by the manner of Warden's death, he was forced to believe that there had been something unknown to him and terrible in what had been done then.

And as realization of this came to him, he recollected that he had been vaguely conscious ever since Latron's murder of something strained, something not wholly open, in his relations with those men whose interests had been most closely allied with Latron's.

It had been nothing open, nothing palpable; it was only that he had felt at times in them a knowledge of some general condition governing them which was not wholly known to himself. As he pressed his hands upon his blind eyes, trying to define this feeling to himself, his thought went swiftly back to the events on the train and in the study.

He had had investigated the accounts of themselves given by the passengers to Conductor Connery; two of these accounts had proved to be false. The man who under the name of Lawrence Hillward had claimed the cipher telegram from Eaton had been one of these; it had proved impossible to trace this man and it was now certain that Hillward was not his real name; the other, Santoine had had no doubt, was the heavy-set muscular man who had tried to run Eaton down with the motor. These men, Santoine was sure, had been acting for some principal not present. One or both of these men might have been in the study last night; but the sight of neither of these could have so startled, so astounded Blatchford. Whomever Blatchford had seen was someone wellknown to him, whose presence had been so amazing that speech had failed Blatchford for the moment and he had feared the effect of the announcement on Santoine. This could have been only the principal himself.

Some circumstance which Santoine comprehended only imperfectly as yet had forced this man to come out from behind his agents and to act even at the risk of revealing himself. It was probably he who, finding Blatchford's presence made revelation inevitable, had killed Blatchford. But these circumstances gave Santoine no clew as to who the man might be. The blind man tried vainly to guess. The rebellion against his blindness, which had seized him the night before, again stirred him. The man had been in the light just before his face; a second of sight then and everything would have been clear; or another word from Blatchford, and he would have known. But Santoine recalled that if he had had that second of sight, and the other man had known it, or if Blatchford had spoken that next word, Santoine too would probably be dead.

The only circumstance regarding the man of which Santoine now felt sure was that he was one of the many concerned in the Latron case or with the Latron properties. Had the blood in which Santoine had stepped upon the study floor been his, or that of one of the others?"

"What time is it?" the blind man suddenly asked the nurse.

"It is nearly noon, Mr. Santoine, and you have eaten nothing."

The blind man did not answer. He recalled vaguely that, several hours before, breakfast had been brought for him and that he had impatiently waved it away. In his absorption he had felt no need then for food, and he felt none now.

"Will you leave me alone for a few moments?" he directed.

He listened till he heard the door close behind the nurse; then he seized the private 'phone beside the bed and called his broker. Instinctively, in his uncertainty, Santoine had turned to that barometer which reflects day by day, even from hour to hour, the most obscure events and the most secret knowledge.

"How is the market?" he enquired.

There was something approaching to a panic on the stock exchange, it appeared. Some movement, arising from causes not yet clear, had dropped the bottom out of a score of important stocks. The broker was only able to relate that about an hour after the opening of the exchange, selling had developed in certain issues and prices were going down in complete lack of support.

"How is Pacific Midlands?" Santoine asked.

"It led the decline."

Santoine felt the blood in his temples. "M. and N. Smelters?" he asked.

"Down seven points."

"S. F. and D.?"

"Eight points off."

Santoine's hand, holding the telephone, shook in its agitation; his head

was hot from the blood rushing through it, his body was chilled. An idea so strange, so astounding, so incredible as it first had come to him that his feelings refused it though his reason told him it was the only possible condition which could account for all the facts, now was being made all but certain. He named stock after stock; all were down—seriously depressed or had been supported only by a desperate effort of their chief holders.

"A. L. and M. is down, too," the broker volunteered.

"That is only sympathetic," Santoine replied.

He hung up. His hand, straining to control its agitation, reached for the bell; he rang; a servant came.

"Get me note-paper," Santoine commanded.

The servant went out and returned with paper. The nurse had followed him in; she turned the leaf of the bed-table for Santoine to write. The blind man could write as well as any other by following the position of the lines with the fingers of his left hand. He wrote a short note swiftly now, folded, sealed and addressed it and handed it to the servant.

"Have that delivered by a messenger at once," he directed. "There will be no written answer, I think; only something sent back—a photograph. See that it is brought to me at once."

He heard the servant's footsteps going rapidly away. He was shaking with anger, horror, resentment; he was almost—not quite—sure now of all that had taken place; of why Warden had been murdered, of what vague shape had moved behind and guided all that had happened since. He recalled Eaton's voice as he had heard it first on the train at Seattle; and now he was almost sure—not quite—that he could place that voice, that he knew where he had heard it before.

He lay with his clenched hands, shaking with rage; then by effort of his will he put these thoughts away. The nurse reminded him again of his need for food.

"I want nothing now," he said. "Have it ready when I wake up. When the doctor comes, tell him I am going to get up today and dress."

He turned and stretched himself upon his bed; so, finally, he slept.

(To be continued next week.)

The New Canada Grain Act

Continued on Page 7

shall receive only such grain as is the property of the person or corporation operating such elevator, and no such elevator shall conduct a public storage business or, except as aforesaid, receive any grain upon terms requiring another person to pay storage charges thereon or in respect thereof: Provided, however, that it shall be lawful for the organizations of grain producers known as grain pools and incorporated in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, by acts of the respective legislatures of such provinces, and for any other person or corporation which, in the opinion of the board, is empowered to act, and is in fact acting on behalf of or in co-operation with them or any of them, to operate private elevators and to receive into such elevators grain shipped by such producers as are members of any one of the said grain pools;

"(b). All grain inspected out of a private elevator shall be required in order to receive a grade to be equal in quality to a similar grade passing inspection from the general bins of a public terminal elevator.

"2. It shall be lawful for the operator of a private elevator to sell or to borrow money upon the security of his own grain stored in the elevator and to issue a warehouse receipt or receipts in connection with any such sale or loan and to any person who has shipped grain to such elevators under the exceptions hereinbefore set forth, and the person to whom any such receipt is issued and all subsequent holders thereof shall have good title to the grain therein described as fully and effectually and to the like effect as if such warehouse receipt had been issued by a public terminal elevator under the provisions of this act.

"3. If any private elevator is operated in violation or in disregard of this section or of any regulation made hereunder by the board may, upon due proof thereof, after proper hearing and notice to the licensee, recommend to the governor in council the revocation of the license of such elevator, and the governor in council may thereupon in his discretion, revoke such license.

"4. Any person who operates a private elevator without having a license as provided by this section shall be guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,000 and costs, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

"5. Provided that at any time it is deemed advisable and in the public interest by the Board of Grain Commissioners, it may, with the approval of the governor in council, demand of any private elevator where mixing is practiced or any public elevator which receives grain from a private elevator that all such grain when shipped out to be covered by certificates that have marked across the face thereof in red or other distinguishing letters the words "from a private elevator."

The Grain Pools

It will be observed that the section regarding mixing makes special mention of the western grain pools and gives them the right to mix grain which, though handed over to the pool, is technically still the property of the individual pool member. This makes it unnecessary for the pool member to sign the special form of contract which must be entered into by a non-pool farmer before his grain can be taken into a private elevator.

In other portions of the act also the pool method of marketing is specially recognized. A definition of "grain pool" or "pool" is given in the interpretation clause and provision is made under which special grain tickets suitable for pool purposes may be issued with the approval of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Of particular importance to the pools is a section which gives them the right, subject in each case to the approval of the Board of Grain Commissioners, to operate private country elevators which will be used exclusively for pool grain. It is provided however, that where there is only one elevator at a point it must be available to all farmers, and also that at any point where the pool has a private country elevator any other elevator at that point may with the approval of the Board of Grain Commissioners be used exclusively for non-pool grain.

Determination of Terminal Elevator

A point on which there was considerable controversy in the Agricultural Committee, which is being continued in the country, is that covered by section 150 of the act which deals with the right of the farmer after storing his grain in a country elevator and receiving tickets showing the weight and other particulars, to call for delivery either at the country elevator or at a terminal elevator. Under the old act grain stored in a country elevator is deliverable in car-load lots at any terminal elevator "if either party so desires," but nothing is said as to what terminal elevator it shall go to in case the farmers chooses one house and the elevator operator another.

In practice the country elevator operator almost invariably decides what elevator the grain shall be sent to, choosing as a rule a terminal connected with his own company. The different lines of country elevators are thus used as feeders for their own terminals and revenue is secured from the grain at both ends. If, however, a farmer has a preference for any particular terminal elevator, and demands that his grain shall be sent there, he is usually accommodated, provided there are satisfactory weighing facilities at the terminal elevator chosen. These cases are said to be very rare, one public elevator being much the same as another to the great majority of farmers. With the advent of the wheat pool, however, the situation is somewhat changed. The pool is acquiring its own terminal elevators, and wishing to have them operated at full capacity sought to have the act so worded that pool grain whether

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shipped through country elevators be-
longing to the pool or to their com-
panies, would be directed to the pool
terminals or to others selected by the
pool. The bill, as drafted, provided for
this, requiring the country elevator to
make delivery according to the tickets
at any terminal elevator named by the
owner of the grain.

To this the representatives of the
elevator companies made strong objec-
tion. They claimed that if the act
were passed in that form they would
be ruined by loss of revenue from ter-
minal storage, and would be responsible
for grade, weight and dockage of grain
which had passed out of their control,
and which they would have no oppor-
tunity to watch by checking up the
grading, etc. Amendments were intro-
duced on behalf of the grain trade
which in effect provided that the farm-
er might receive delivery of his grain
at the country elevator, at a public
terminal elevator, at a terminal point
chosen by the farmer, or at a private
terminal elevator approved by the
country elevator. If the farmer chose
the first method, in which case he would
be at liberty to forward the grain to
a terminal elevator of his own choice,
the country elevator would, if requested,
furnish an affidavit as to weight and
grade and would then be relieved of
all further liability, but under the two
latter methods, where the country ele-
vator chooses or approves the terminal
elevator, the country elevator would
guarantee delivery according to the
tickets.

The New Method

The amendments proposed by the
grain trade were strongly opposed by
counsel for the wheat pool, but after
some modifications had been made at
the suggestion of the Board of Grain
Commissioners they were approved by
a majority of the committee and in-
cluded in the act as finally passed.
The section dealing with this point is
as follows:

"150. 1. The person operating any
country elevator shall, upon request of
any person delivering grain for storage
or shipment, deliver to such person a
warehouse receipt or receipts, dated the
day the grain was received and specify-

ing—
"(a). The gross and net weight of
such grain.

"(b). The dockage for dirt or other
cause;

"(c). The grade of such grain when
graded conformably to the grade fixed
by law and in force at terminal points;
and

"(d). That the grain mentioned in
such receipt has been received into
store.

"2. Such receipt shall also state upon
its face that the grain mentioned
therein has been received into store,
and that upon the return of such re-
ceipt, and upon payment or tender of
payment of all lawful charges for
receiving, storing, insuring, delivering
or otherwise handling such grain, which
may accrue up to the time of the return
of the receipt, the grain is deliverable
to the person on whose account it has
been taken into store, or to his order,
from the country elevator where it was
received for storage, or in quantities
not less than car-load lots on track at
a public terminal elevator (unless other-
wise mutually agreed) at such terminal
point in the Western Inspection Divi-
sion as the owner may specify (or on
track at such proper terminal elevator
at or adjacent to Duluth as the owner
may specify) as soon as the transpor-
tation company delivers the grain at such
elevator and the certificates of grade
and weight are returned.

"Where delivery is made into cars on
track at the country elevator the bill
of lading (if issued) and an affidavit
of weight shall upon request be deliv-
ered by the country elevator to the
owner and thereupon the country
elevator shall be relieved from further
liability for grades and weights except
in so far as the subject to grade and
dockage ticket otherwise provides.

"Should a country elevator on the
order of the owner deliver the grain at
a private terminal elevator approved by
the country elevator, the country ele-
vator shall guarantee the grade and
weight.

"3. Nothing herein shall prevent the

owner of such grain from, at any time
before it is shipped to terminals,
requiring it to be shipped to any other
terminal than as hereinbefore pro-
vided."

Control of Terminals

The powers of the Board of Grain
Commissioners to regulate and control
the operation of elevators at the Paci-
fic Coast and at lake and ocean ports
are considerably enlarged by the new
act. All terminal elevators, whether
owned by the government, a Board of
Harbor Commissioners or any person or
corporation, are brought under the act,
and the board is given supervision of
the weighing of all grain in and out of
all elevators at Montreal, Quebec, St.
John, Halifax, Vancouver and Prince
Rupert.

Government Elevators

A new feature of the act is contained
in Section 112 which gives authority to
the government to appoint or create, a
person or body, for the purpose of
managing and operating government
elevators. The section also gives the
government authority to construct, ac-
quire, lease or expropriate any elevator
if parliament has granted the money for
the purpose. In the event of this being
done the elevators will be subject in all
respects to the jurisdiction of the Board
of Grain Commissioners and will be
subject to the same regulations as
privately-owned elevators. At the
present time the government terminal
elevators at Fort William, Saskatoon,
Moose Jaw, Calgary, and Edmonton are
being operated by the Board of Grain
Commissioners which is thus in the
somewhat anomalous position of operat-
ing elevators itself and at the same
time regulating and controlling the
elevators operated by others.

The Royal Grain Enquiry Commission
expressed the opinion, in which it was
supported by the Canadian Council of
Agriculture and the wheat pool, that
the Board of Grain Commissioners
should be relieved of the duty of operat-
ing elevators and should confine itself
to its administrative and regulating
duties, a recommendation being made
that a separate body should be set up
to operate publicly-owned elevators on
behalf of the government.

The section above quoted gives power
to the government to carry out this
recommendation and also to take over
the elevators at the Pacific Coast and
eastern ports now operated by harbor
commissions, the National Railways
and various other bodies. The section,
however, is not compulsory and the
question as to whether it will be put
into effect, and, if so, what elevators
will be taken over, will be a matter for
the government to decide.

Sample Markets

Provision is also made in the act for
the establishment of sample markets.
These may be established at any point
designated by the government and the
Board of Grain Commissioners is given
authority to make rules and regulations
governing the drawing of samples, the
holding of cars and such other inci-
dental matters as may be deemed ad-
visable. To facilitate the operation of
sample markets, if established, pro-
vision is also made by which grain in
car loads may be shipped to be held
for orders en route either at Winnipeg,
Calgary, Edmonton, or Fort William.
This will give the shipper the right on
the payment of \$3.00 per car to have
his grain held at either of the above
points for twenty-four hours, and either
disposed of there or forwarded to the
terminal. If the grain is sold at the
order point, freight will be charged only
to that point.

Car Distribution Clause

The car distribution clause, under
which in times of car shortage, each
applicant, whether he is an individual
farmer or an elevator operator, can be
allotted only one car in his turn for
loading grain, remains unchanged ex-
cept for a slight modification. The
Royal Grain Enquiry Commission re-
commended that country elevators be
allowed two cars instead of one when
their turn came on the car order book,
in order that they might more rapidly
dispose of grain purchased from farm-
ers by the wagon load and thus, it was
claimed, be able to pay a higher price
for street wheat. The Agricultural

Committee, however, was not disposed
to interfere with the right so long en-
joyed by the farmers in connection with
the car order book, and struck out the
section proposing to give the country
elevator two cars instead of one. It
was recognized, however, that there
are times when farmers growing small
quantities of grain and not able to ship
by the car load are unable to dispose
of their grain through congestion in the
elevators, and provision was made that
when an emergency situation arises
the Board of Grain Commissioners may
order cars to be supplied out of turn.
The Board under the old act had this
power when it was necessary to furnish
cars to take care of grain which was
insufficiently housed and liable to be-
come damp or injured, when an ele-
vator was in danger of collapse and in
other similar circumstances, and this is
continued with the addition of the
words "and generally whenever an
emergency situation arises."

A change in the act which will be a
convenience to many farmers making
use of the loading platform is a pro-
vision that the time allowed for loading
cars before demurrage charges com-
mence is extended to 48 hours instead
of 24 as hitherto, except during the
months of September, October and
November, when 24 hours will be
allowed.

Disposal of Screenings

The report of the Royal Grain En-
quiry Commission outlined a somewhat
elaborate scheme for the disposition of
screenings and their manufacture into
stock food. This plan was considered
by many authorities to be impractic-
able, but there were others who thought
it might be made workable, and a sec-
tion was inserted in the act, giving
power to the government to make pro-
vision to take over screenings from
public terminal elevators and to dispose
of them in a manner that will prevent
the spread of noxious seeds, and pro-
vide for the sale of such screenings as
are fit for feed. Fees to be fixed by
the Board of Grain Commissioners are
to be allowed the elevators for cleaning
and storage and payment made to the
owners of grain for the screenings
taken from it. This section, however,
was made inoperative for the present
by adding "Provided that this section
shall not come into force before the
first day of August, 1927, and only then
on recommendation of the board."

The Constitutional Difficulty

Parliament, in framing the new
Grain Act, was faced with a serious
problem in endeavoring to overcome the
effect of recent legal decisions which
point to the fact that some of the sec-
tions of the old act, such as that pro-
viding for the confiscation of overages
in excess of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent., were be-
yond the powers of the Dominion par-
liament. In order to overcome this
difficulty a new section has been in-
serted in the act, declaring all grain
elevators to be works or a work for
the general advantage of Canada, a
list of all elevators at present in exist-
ence in Canada being included as a
schedule to the act. Whether or not
this provision will make the act con-
stitutional as a Dominion statute will
have to be settled by the courts, if and
when the position is challenged. In the
meantime, however, it is understood
that, as suggested by the Agricultural
Committee of the House of Commons,
the Dominion government will approach
the provincial governments throughout
Canada requesting that concurrent
legislation be passed giving provincial
authority for those portions of the act
which under the British North America
Act are properly the subject of provin-
cial rather than Dominion legislation.

Field Day at Birtle

A field day and picnic has been ar-
ranged to take place at the Birtle
Demonstration Farm, on August 4,
along the lines of the similar event
last year. T. J. Harrison, professor of
field husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural
College, will conduct the visitors
through the plots on the farm, and it
is expected that Prof. T. G. Winer
will speak on seed selection; L. T.
Floyd, on bees, and other speakers will
be secured to speak on poultry and
cattle.

The Countrywoman

Kitchen Philosophies
Thursday—Sweeping Day

By Anna Stevens

"GOOD evenin', Mrs. McNabb."
"Good evenin', Mrs. O'Hara."

"Come, step in ma wee bit house, and have a cup o' tea."

Mrs. McNabb and Mrs. O'Hara were friends of long standing, for both worked out by the day for different families in the same apartment block.

"How's Mrs. Anthony the day?" Mrs. O'Hara settled herself in a comfortable chair and sipped her tea with relish.

"Oh! She's no there today, her brother took her away yesterday for a two days' holiday. I gave the whole place a good sweep while she was away."

"You found a lot of rubbish I dare say." Mrs. O'Hara's inroads into the bread and butter pile were worthy of her other energies.

"Aye, I did that, young rubbish you mind, ribbons and laces and shoe boxes." She helped herself to a second cup of tea, her very little body as active as a squirrel's. "She's a sweet young thing!"

Mrs. O'Hara was rocking back and forth dropping crumbs on her ample bosom and balancing the tea with practiced hand.

"You chucked the whole of it in the dust bin?"

"I did not! Mrs. O'Hara. I put it all together in an empty hat box. But I gathered it up, aye, I gathered it up. I'm fair careful about chuckin' out other people's rubbish. Ye ken, they may love it. We all hae gathered a lot of rubbish in this old world."

"Indade, I agree with you, Mrs. McNabb. Just last Sunday my Tim was saying he wanted another pair of overalls. 'Overalls', I bawled at him, 'what for you want two pair of overalls to once? Have you got four legs belike?'" Mrs. O'Hara's form was convulsed with mirth, to the great advantage of her tea things. "Rubbish!" I said. "Them's my very words Mrs. McNabb?"

"What he'd want two pair for?" "So I'd wash 'em, he sed, but I just got up first Sunday mornin' and had them dryin' on the line afore he opened his eyes."

"Have some seed cake or short bread?" Today was evidently feast day with Mrs. Anthony's intent. "Rubbish, rubbish, maist of us have rubbish. Some like to gather string and some cats or dogs, and some fine clothes and some other belongings. Nearly everything we have is just added rubbish, and we spend our lives takin' care of it, we do." Mrs. McNabb set down her cup, her tea finished.

"Indade that's so, Mrs. McNabb. Naked we was born and naked we'll die, I always sez tho' the Lord did give Adam and Eve clothes of a sort, rubbishy things tho' bairn't they? Never stand a good washin' them clothes. Rubbish!"

Mrs. McNabb's good Scotch ancestry made her very shocked.

"You shouldn't be speakin' so!" she said in firm tones.

"Indade I know it, but plain factory cotton wear 'em better. But I won't say it, no, not me. I'm not the one for aittin' in anither's life. What's rubbish to me may be . . . she was lost for a word—"exactly what they find—delight in." She got her sentence out very carefully and with much labor. It was her way of pacifying Mrs. McNabb.

"Aye, yes, it dinna do to be sweepin' away too much. Sweepin's a grand job, but ain must be careful a sweepin' another's hoose. Ye ken how Mrs. Alster was sae fond o' that pup? 'Rubbish' I often said of it. And when it died she just moped liked she lost somethin'."

"Well, you see the Lord made us all lovin' critters. We got a be a lovin' somethin'. We call it a hobby, these days, or a peculiarity and hang on to it euz it makes us different from the other fellow."

"Aye, we all wants to be different, don't we Mrs. O'Hara. I think half of people's sickness just starts from them wantin' to be noticed different."

"Indade, yes, them's folks heads is full of rubbish. They haven't nothin' to think so they think rubbish."

The two sat in silence for awhile.

"Who cum to the flat the day?" "Who cum? A villain cum, he did, all dressed up and perfumed, but I gave him scant welcome, I did."

"Not the gentleman wid the checked hanka?" Mrs. O'Hara leaned forward in her deep interest. "Himself!" But as soon as I saw him I sez, "Mrs. Anthony is gone to New York wid her brother. Like she won't be back for six months."

"And is she?" "I dinna ken. She sed she'd be back tomorrow, but life is full of uncertainties, and I weren't a-goin' to have him a-comin' round no more. He's good rubbish to sweep out. But just a hour after, the nicest young man came. Said he was an old school friend of her brother's, just moved to town; lawyer, doing work for big corporation like. I telt him to come back tomorrow night for sure."

"Begorra! I'm thinking yer her friend." Mrs. O'Hara rose to leave.

"I am that. She's the sweetest little widow and tain't her fault if she's bad rubbish around. I'm a good sweeper. Good bye, Mrs. O'Hara."

Education and Happiness

A certain world association for adult education has stated its beliefs in the following way. "The true purpose of education, for young and old is the understanding and enjoyment of life. The uneducated is not he who cannot read or write, count or spell, but he who walks unseeing and unhearing, uncompanioned and unhappy through the busy streets and glorious open spaces of life's pilgrimage."

Fortunately it is not necessary to



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Group of homemakers attending a short course in rural household science at Perth University, Western Australia. The course dealt with cookery, dietetics, first aid, poultry, dairying, gardening and other subjects of interest to women.

attend a university in order to secure real education. The farmer plowing in the early days became interested in natural history and today is an authority on insects of all kinds. Another drives to town in a horse and buggy instead of a car in order that he may observe the birds and flowers, and in this way amasses vast stores of information. Many homemakers known to us make a practice of getting away from the house every day in order to work in the garden or attend to the bees. These are the people who can be classed as educated, because they know how to get understanding and enjoyment in the "glorious open spaces of life's pilgrimage." Not only are they contented with their "lots" but they have sufficient resources within themselves to secure true happiness, no matter what are their circumstances.

Leave-Taking

"I do wish you women would go when you get started," exclaimed my husband one day in exasperated tones after our nearest neighbor was well out of hearing. She is the kindest creature alive, but she never knows when to go. Once in a while she walks over in the afternoon with a message or for a chat and in truth I always dread her visits because she stops so long. Several

times she says she's going but stays and stays until the afternoon is nearly spent. By that time the baby is getting fretful, the children arrive home from school and things begin to hum.

When this good lady does get as far as the door she invariably keeps me standing for several minutes, describing things or incidents she forgot about. Consequently, when she eventually closes the garden gate behind her we heave a sigh of relief. I find this is quite a common fault among women, even if they are being entertained in the evening, and would not wonder if other husbands are as impatient as mine.—S.M.

Fireproof Paint

One day we were asked by a reader if there is such a thing as fireproof paint for protecting woodwork behind the stove. After consulting an expert on paints we found that manufacturers make a certain kind capable of preventing stray sparks from setting fire to wood, but that it is not as safe as a sheet of galvanized iron. Even though the local dealer has not got it in stock he can procure it from the wholesaler. If some clever person could produce an absolutely fireproof paint he would probably make a fortune.

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton.

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

A Plea for United Action

The Editor.—When we examine history, both ancient and modern, we find that a minority class has up-to-date been predominant in industries and politics. To divide in order to rule has been their policy. This has been carried out with such efficiency that a very small number of individuals control the destiny of millions of farmers and workers in Canada and throughout the world. This is convincing evidence of what can be accomplished by systematic efforts and efficient organization. It presents a very instructive and convincing object lesson which every farmer and wage worker should endeavor to understand and apply to their own use and benefit.

The ruling class are class-conscious; they know their economic interest. The farmers and the producers in general must also learn to develop class solidarity. In that lies the hope of success for the producing class. We must understand that whether we render, manual or mental service, that we are exploited of the bigger portion of the wealth we produce. Industrially, we are absolutely interdependent in our struggle for existence. The exploiters could not live without us, but

we would just begin to live if we got rid of them. It is either lack of this knowledge, or the courage to act upon it that has rendered the producers the victims of an exploiting class.

These facts ought to convince every farmer and worker that the most urgent need at the present time is some sort of intelligent understanding, whereby the various factions now existing could be brought together in such a way so as to efficiently mobilize the strength for mutual protection and aggressive struggle industrially and politically. This can be done by education and organization of industrial group organizations, and through amalgamation in such a way that the producing class would at all times be in a position to help one another, thus making "an injury to one the concern of all." In fact, that is the duty that farmers and workers owe to themselves and their class. This must be our first aim, and all other activities must be subordinated towards that end, because economic unity and power is absolutely essential. In fact must be the basis of political action as a means for the majority to gain control in the interest of all.

When the farmers and the workers

learn to carry out their industrial organizations, and political action on co-operative principles, then much good can be accomplished. One of the most important tasks now confronting us is to devise ways and means to select the best candidates, because as I see it they must be chosen from the militants in order to achieve results beneficial to the producing class. They must be men and women who are well versed in working class economics, capable lecturers and debaters, who in the service of our cause have proved themselves loyal and true. In no other way will we be able to protect ourselves and the movement from the professional politicians, and the reactionary elements both in and outside the organization. That done, then political action would become a very important factor. Through the political campaigns our candidates would have an excellent chance to educate and organize the producers. If successful in electing them we would displace an enemy in parliament by a friend. And if behind every vote cast, we would have an intelligent, educated, and organized class-conscious producer, then we would be able to promote our cause, and finally realize our ideal of "co-operative production and exchange."—Carl Axelsson, Bingville, Alta.

Information Wanted

The Editor.—I have been interested in the discussion of the rent question in Forum, and would like to see a discussion of what is a fair rental to pay the owner of a piece of land fairly well improved, well, barn, house not over five to 10 miles from town and elevators. I am interested in going to Western Canada to farm, and

some good points could be brought out before making the trip, and then the information being in the press would probably interest others with same views in mind. There is no doubt but what the owner of a piece of land is entitled to a fair division of the yield for his investment in land and improvements, the land of course being ready for crop or at least ready to summerfallow. I am interested on rental basis—and I believe many more are who are now in the States—and it is this class of information many would like to have. If I pay half crop what would I get and what give, also same on third or quarter rent? There are many questions a greenhorn would or should ask, and so as to go about this question intelligently I would like to know just what questions I should ask on the farming question in Canada.

I do not want to make any mistake if I can avoid it, and hope this rent question may be discussed by people with actual experience or knowledge as just what a man will be up against.—J. T. Thomas, Detroit, Mich.

Land Prices

The Editor.—I was reading a few articles in papers how land selling is going on and how land speculators are expecting to get bigger prices for land, and all this doing is attributed to the immigration that has been and is coming into this country. I have no statistics and I am not against bringing immigrants into this country, but I am willing to bet my last shirt that there is not over 1 per cent. of the immigrants going on purchased or on free homestead land. If there are more going on the land than my guess is, it might be because there is more than one man looking for that \$10 a day job, but not because immigrants are promising to stick to land when they will get here. This land selling blame should be applied where it belongs—to farmers that are and has been on land. Farmers are looking for land because they think that grain prices are going to stay up for a few years, which might be a mistake.

Just give to farmers once or twice for their farm produce what it cost them to produce it, then watch the land prices go up, and the amount of manufactured goods bought by farmers.—Joe Kisell, Consul, Sask.

A Paradox

The Editor.—The money, rent, interest and land questions still hold the fort in The Forum. If as stated in May 20 issue, the over production of wheat caused the slump in price, then it must be that any large development of our vacant land at present would be not only a damage to those at present farming, but also to the new settler. It is rather a funny thing that just when the world has got to the

Continued on Page 22

DOO DADS

Nicky Nutt needed money badly. He needed new shoes and a new summer suit. He needed a straw hat and a new tie rope for Tiny, but these he could not buy without money. Nicky was troubled. He walked down the street thinking intently. The big question was "how to get the money," and then he saw the big sign offering \$50 reward for the return of the big snake that had escaped from the zoo.

Nicky told Tiny all about it and soon he had devised a plan. Nicky fastened a nice juicy "weiner" to a long pole. He gave Tiny a big club and away they went quite sure that soon the \$50 reward would be theirs and then they could buy all of the things that Nicky needed so badly.

They searched in the vacant lot back of the grocery store. They went up one alley and came back through the next. They went all through the park and looked all through the rubbish heap by the railroad station; they searched in the tall grass on the outside of the ball park and no snake did they find. Nicky was discouraged. He needed the money so very badly and had counted on getting it so very, very much and now they had hunted and hunted and hunted, and Nicky was almost ready to give up hope. And then they turned the corner and sure enough there was Mr. Snake wriggling and twisting beside the ball park fence. Before Nicky could reach him the snake had crawled through the hole in the high fence.

Now this was just as Nicky had planned. He held the nice juicy hot dog in front of the hole and told Tiny to be ready with his club. Then Nicky waited. It was a very wise old snake that had escaped from the zoo, and as Nicky waited he poked his funny little head through a knot hole to find out what was going on. Nicky couldn't see him but Tiny could. Tiny dropped his club and away he went as fast as his legs could carry him. Nicky waited and waited and the zoo snake smiled and Tiny peeped around the corner with a panicky look on his face.

Nicky heard a rustle—he was sure the snake was coming. He didn't trust Tiny so he reached for the club he thought Tiny was holding. He caught hold of it and pulled and tugged and became very angry with Tiny because he would not let him have the club—and every minute he expected the zoo snake to poke his head out of the hole. He turned to scold Tiny and when he found that Tiny had fled and that he was holding the big wiggly snake right in his bare hand he was frightened almost out of his wits.

When Nicky saw the smile on the face of the zoo snake he never lost a minute—up in the air he went yelling for help. Tiny didn't wait to see what happened, he started running and never stopped until he reached their little home on the hill. After they were gone the big zoo snake wiggled out to the big woods and Nicky never received his reward.



Quality in Wheat

Continue from Page 8

wheat from the old bush land is indistinguishable from that of plains grown wheat.

The fear is sometimes expressed that the quality of Western wheats is declining. People who make this claim usually point to the virtual disappearance of No. 1 Hard from reports of car inspections. Mr. Alcock gives it as his belief that the quality of Western wheat has not declined. The disappearance of No. 1 Hard, says he, is just a matter of convenience to the trade. Farmers were not getting a premium for wheat superior to No. 1 Northern so that the grade was just quietly dropped.

Controlling Soil Fertility

Officials of the Dominion Grain Research Laboratory avow that south-western Manitoba marketed the poorest quality crop on record last year. It is highly probable that in this, our oldest wheat-producing area, the point has already been reached through continuous grain growing, where the fertility is not equal to the production of high quality grain in every year. In this case the remedy lies in the adoption of crop rotations, which include leguminous crops.

Practical farmers in this district assure us that their best samples of wheat come off sweet clover and alfalfa land, partly because they are less liable to rust, but perhaps, too, because those fields are higher in available plant food. Prof. Harrison declined to make a pronouncement about this as there has not been enough research to prove the case one way or the other. Experiments are now under way at the Manitoba Agricultural College which will furnish an answer to this question. But he is willing to subscribe to the statement that one crop of sweet clover will return about the same amount of nitrogen to the soil as is taken off by one crop of wheat.

Of the three factors which determine quality in wheat, the one uncontrollable factor—climate—will continue in our favor. Plant breeders, delving into the secrets of the comparatively new study of heredity, will harness its forces so that, if anything, the quality of Canadian wheat will gain even over its present reputation. With the growing popularity of sweet clover it looks as though the last factor, soil fertility, will be well within our control. Weighing this evidence it seems as though Western Canada can look forward with confidence to continued superiority as a producer of high-quality wheat.

Angora Goats

I often wonder why there aren't more people raising Angora goats. They are beautiful creatures to have around; they pick their own living winter and summer, are kind, clean and safe pets for the children. Their wool always sells for a big price; they have from one to three kids every year, thus increasing rapidly. They are a wonderful help when clearing brush or scrub land. The meat is of a very fine quality, if anything, superior to mutton, and if no mischievous boys are around to torment the Billy, he won't give you any trouble. Goats are easy to keep in fences if you have good fences, and keep them in good repair.

The Nannies or castrated Billys are dandy pets for kiddies. They are very kind and quiet, are also intelligent, can soon be taught to pull small wagon or cart, and unlike a pony they need no care; when little Jimmy or Mary is tired of playing with them they can pull the harness off and let them go. They don't need to be led to water, and fed three times a day. They feed and water themselves.

If you once start raising Angoras you wouldn't be without them. I might add that the Billys are a big help to sheep owners. Tie a light drag of a stick of wood or something of that nature to Billy's leg, he won't be able to run as fast as the rest of the flock then, and if dogs or coyotes tackle Mr. Billy they will soon be glad to quit.

Good luck to the goats.—"Someone who raises 'em."

"Seedy-Cut"

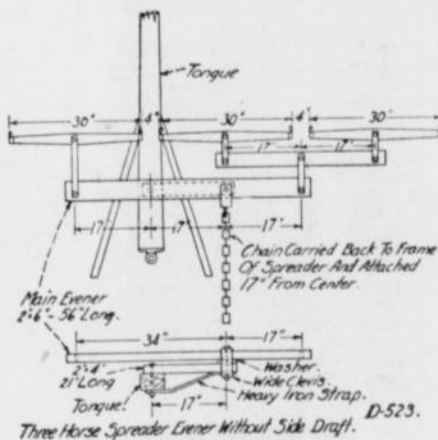
The editorial scissors happened across this in the British Journal of the Large Black Pig Society, shortly after listening to a prominent Canadian packer explain that seedy-cut was an important cause of loss on carcasses of hogs purchased on western stock yards.

"Seedy-cut is a discoloration found in the milk ducts, or in the fat around the milk ducts. It occurs almost entirely in female pigs, rarely in male pigs, such male pigs having abnormally developed mammary glands. Observation has shown that the presence or absence of seedy-cut can be to some extent correlated with the external characters of the pig. A pig of good quality with a not too abundant coat of fine silky hair is less likely to show seedy-cut in the carcass. It is not a disease. There is nothing unwholesome about it, but it spoils the appearance and the selling value of the cured belly. We have not come across a case of seedy-cut except where there was external and visible coloring along the belly. It is hereditary, and is much more prevalent in certain strains and families than in others. The assertion sometimes made that it is present in all Large Black pigs is untrue. Observations tend to show that the percentage of cases in which it occurs is comparatively low."

Three-Horse Evener for Wagons

"In an old issue," writes one of our correspondents, "I noticed a plan to make a three-horse evener for a manure spreader, which it seems to me would have very objectionable side-draft. I will give you one which I have made and used for a considerable time, and which has no side-draft whatever. This is shown in the accompanying diagram."

"Take a two by four-inch piece 21 inches long and put a hole in each end so they will be 17 inches apart between centres. Take the hammer strap off and place the two by four on top of the tongue and fasten with a round-headed bolt through tongue as shown. Now take a three-inch wagon tire or other heavy iron strap, and make a strap as shown, so that it will fit snug

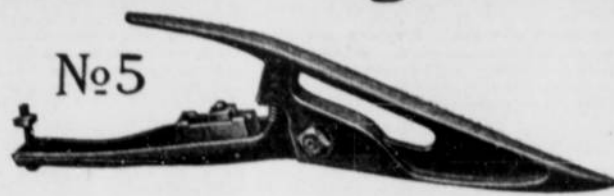


under the tongue, and also support the outer end of the two by four. This brace and two by four must not be so tight at the tongue but what it will allow some motion.

"The main evener should be a two by six about 56 inches long, with the end holes 51 inches apart from centre to centre, and the middle hole so the one-horse end is 34 inches and the two-horse end 17 inches. This is placed on top of the two by four as shown, with a thick iron plate or washer between them. The two-horse evener should be 17 inches from centre to centre of holes, or about 36 inches in total length, and 30-inch single trees should be used for all three horses. Make a wide clevis of three-inch wagon tire or similar material, and place over main evener and two by four iron brace, and from this clevis run a chain back to frame of spreader and fasten it so it will be 17 inches from the centre of frame."

"This evener can be used on any implement with tongue where the chain can be carried back and fastened 17 inches from centre of implement. If properly constructed, it will give no side-draft whatever, and I have tried it thoroughly and found it to work satisfactorily."

Grain Lifting Guards




Pick up all the lodged grain.
Try a set and you will never be without them.
"Adjustable" to any binder.
"Coil spring" under cover.
"Bolts" where needed, no rivets to break.
Compare the GATERMAN with others; see the strength of the attachment bar and of the malleable iron point.

FOR SALE BY

W. G. McMahon, Winnipeg

OR

Western Transfer and Storage Co., Edmonton, Alta.
Dominion Cartage Company, 321-10th Ave. East, Calgary, Alta.



**EDWARDSBURG
SILVER
GLOSS
LAUNDRY
STARCH**

65 Years Reputation

Most women in Canada use it—because the uniform quality
always assures perfect starching of the finest fabrics.

S.G.1 The CANADA STARCH CO., Limited MONTREAL

Well Has Become Muddy

A farm reader writes: "I would like your advice in regard to my well, which was drilled 126 feet deep 15 years ago, and cased with an iron pipe five inches in diameter. It gave very good satisfaction until about a year ago, when the water would become muddy for a couple of days at a time, and then clear up for a week or so. It continued this at intervals for eight or nine months, then the flow began to lessen and be muddy all the time, and at present I cannot get enough water for 10 head of stock."

"Would exploding a charge of dynamite at the bottom of the well do any good, and if so how much of a charge should I use? Or would such an explosion likely destroy the well? Any suggestions will be appreciated."

Answered by I. W. Dickerson.

A good well man who has put down a good many wells in your locality and knows the strata and water conditions thoroughly can better advise you on this matter than we can at a distance, as each well is more or less a law unto itself, and what would be alright to advise for one locality might not work in another.

However, it seems queer that muddy water trouble would develop at a depth of 126 feet, although it is possible that the sand screen at the bottom has become rusted until nearly closed and has rusted through in places and is letting in enough sand and clay to cause the trouble from muddy water. Or it may be that the pipe has rusted through near the top and the dirt is coming through from sub-surface water. Ordinarily we would not expect standard weight pipe to rust through in 15 years,

but it sometimes happens under some conditions.

I would not advise using a charge of dynamite except as a last resort, as one never knows just what it will do. I would advise you to have a well man examine the walls as well as he can to see if it is alright, and that the trouble must be at the bottom. If the trouble is with the sand screen at the bottom, he may be able to cut out the old screen and pound it down or to one side so that he can put down a new screen if slightly smaller size. Or he may be able to drill down inside the old casing a few feet, and put in a new casing and screen of smaller size, with a gasket between the two casings. This is often done and frequently gives many more years of life.

Hidden Money

If anybody were to tell you that there is on most farms money lying around loose that could be picked up very easily, you might be very much surprised. Yet if you have any farm machinery, for instance, that is usable, but of no further use to you, you can usually dispose of it to advantage by putting a little ad. in the farm machinery section of The Farmers' Market Place in The Guide. For instance, John Salm, of Peerless, Alta., had a complete threshing outfit to sell. By putting an advertisement in The Guide, he sold it for cash in a few days, and had a great number of letters from men in Saskatchewan and Alberta wishing to buy.

Use the farm machinery section to dispose of surplus-equipment which you may have on hand. Watch it also for bargains in lines that you may want.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., July 24, 1925.

WHEAT—There has been an easier tone in our market during the week, due to improved weather conditions in our provinces, especially in Alberta, where beneficial rains fell in localities which needed them. Reports are received, too, of sales of wheat from Russian ports for October at prices below our levels. American reports confirm a lot of damage by rust in spring wheat, but threshing returns from winter wheat are probably better than expected. Canadian millers and exporters have been in the market steadily for cash wheat, maintaining the premium for this position.

OATS—Prices have eased a little in sympathy with wheat markets, but reports on growing crops are not good, and continued warm, dry weather can cause a lot more damage.

BARLEY—Barley has shown much the same trend as oats, as have also flax and rye, with the latter commodity a little more bearish than the others.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

July 20 to 25, inclusive.

	20	21	22	23	24	25	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
July 165	161	159	159	162	162	169	145	
Oct. 140	135	135	135	137	137	143	139	
Dec. 137	133	132	132	134	134	140	142	
Oats—								
July 54	53	53	52	52	54	55	58	
Oct. 48	48	48	47	48	48	49	56	
Dec. 46	45	45	45	45	46	46	59	
Barley—								
July 88	87	87	86	86	86	89	88	
Oct. 75	74	74	72	74	75	76	84	
Dec. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	
Flax—								
July 222	221	221	220	223	227	225	233	
Oct. 223	221	220	219	221	224	224	224	
Dec. 218	216	215	214	214	217	218	234	
Rye—								
July 97	95	93	92	94	94	99	94	
Oct. 97	95	94	93	95	95	99	91	
Dec. 97	95	94	94	95	95	..	93	

CASH WHEAT

July 20 to 25, inclusive.

	July	20	21	22	23	24	25	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N ..	165	161	159	159	162	162	169	155	
2 N ..	162	159	157	157	160	159	166	150	
3 N ..	157	154	152	151	154	154	162	146	
4	149	145	143	142	145	144	153	137	
5	120	116	116	117	119	119	123	129	
6	105	..	..	100	102	102	108	118	
Feed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur

July 20 to July 25, inclusive

Date	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
July 20	57	51	51	49	46	88	84	81	87	222	218	198	97
21	55	50	50	48	45	87	83	80	79	221	217	196	95
22	55	50	50	48	45	87	83	80	79	221	217	195	93
23	54	49	49	47	44	86	82	79	78	220	216	194	92
24	54	49	49	47	44	86	82	79	78	223	219	191	94
25	56	51	51	49	45	86	82	79	78	227	223	194	94
Week Ago	59	52	52	50	47	89	86	82	81	223	221	199	99
Year Ago	56	54	54	53	51	99	87	83	82	244	240	213	91

What Your Wheat Pool Has Done

To the Farmers of Western Canada:

Your Interprovincial Wheat Pool has worked for you for a year. The majority of you are members of the Pool and proud of its success. Before long we believe that all of you will be members of the Wheat Pool, for every Western farmer is benefited by its operations. The lesson you have taught the world through your pool has demonstrated how sensible and profitable it is for the farmer to market his crop through co-operative instead of through competitive channels and that **IF THE FARMER WANTS THE FULL VALUE OF HIS PRODUCT HE MUST LEARN TO SELL IT HIMSELF.**

The Wheat Pool which you have organized and which your directors and executive are conducting for you, had to get under way under the greatest difficulties. Every argument that would shake the faith of the farmer in the Pool, which really meant his faith in his fellow farmers and himself, was used to prevent the Pool "going over." It is not necessary for your executive officials to describe in detail the attacks by a powerful and well-entrenched opposition which they have had to meet since the Pool began to handle your grain.

These attacks have failed, and will continue to fail, for as your Pool grows more powerful, this opposition will become weaker until at last we believe it will abandon the field, and concede that you have the right and the ability to sell your own crop in co-operation with your neighbor, instead of turning it over to dealers who have no interest in the price the producer receives for his product.

Through the medium of the Pool, the farmers who signed the Wheat Pool contract last year made it possible to deliver Pool wheat in every part of Western Canada.

You Pool members proved that the men who grow the wheat can sell it to better advantage for yourselves through an organization you own and control than any outsider can do it for you.

You received from the Pool an advance of \$1.00 per bushel when you delivered your wheat, leaving the balance to finance the sale of your grain in an orderly and systematic manner instead of dumping it on the market.

You took another 35 cents per bushel in March to finance seeding operations. Another advance of 20 cents per bushel, aggregating Fifteen Millions of dollars has just been sent out for harvest expenses.

With no security other than their grain Pool members have through co-operation escaped the losses they formerly sustained when compelled to sell on a low market in order to get money to carry on.

All this was accomplished by your pool with only approximately 45% control of the wheat marketed in Western Canada. Through all the sudden ups and downs and difficulties of an unprecedented fluctuating market, the Pool steadily pursued its course of orderly marketing.

WITH 75% CONTROL OF WESTERN CANADIAN WHEAT YOUR POOL WOULD BE IN AN IMPREGNABLE POSITION. IF HALF OUR POOL MEMBERS GOT ONE NEW CONTRACT SIGNER—APIECE YOUR POOL WOULD HAVE THIS CONTROL.

THE INTERPROVINCIAL WHEAT POOL

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

United Livestock Growers Limited, report as follows for the week ending July 24, 1925:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 5,132; hogs, 5,058; sheep, 322. Last week: Cattle, 5,025; hogs, 4,500; sheep, 286.

The supply of cattle coming forward continues fairly heavy for this time of the year and with this week's receipts being somewhat on the plain order the cattle market cannot very well help but continue draggy. Good breedy well-finished steers both in the butcher and feeder class are in fairly good demand. The Eastern feeder, however, is not interested in our plain stock cattle. With the abundance of feed there is in the three western provinces these unfinished cattle should certainly be held back for further finishing, as we have every reason to believe that there will be a broader enquiry a little later on. There are practically no dry-fed cattle now coming forward and the value on these kind continues as high as at any time during the year. Quotations given below are for grass cattle.

The hog market during the past week continues to show a strong undertone, thick smooths at time of writing selling at \$12.60, with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select hams.

In the sheep and lamb section prices show a weaker tone, top lambs making up to \$12, fair to good sheep at from \$5.00 to \$6.00.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering their cattle. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	\$6.50 to \$7.00
Prime butcher steers	5.50 to 6.00
Good to choice steers	5.00 to 5.50
Medium to good steers	4.00 to 4.50
Common steers	2.50 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers, fleshy	4.00 to 4.50
Medium feeders	3.00 to 3.50
Common feeder steers	2.00 to 2.50
Good stocker steers	3.25 to 3.75
Medium stockers	2.50 to 3.00
Common stockers	2.00 to 2.25
Choice butcher heifers	5.00 to 5.50
Fair to good heifers	3.50 to 4.25
Medium heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Stock heifers	2.25 to 2.75
Choice butcher cows	3.25 to 3.50
Fair to good cows	2.75 to 3.00
Cutter cows	1.75 to 2.25
Breedy stock cows	2.00 to 2.50
Canner cows .....	.75 to 1.25
Choice springers	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers	20.00 to 25.00
Choice light veal calves	7.00 to 8.00
Choice heavy calves	4.00 to 4.50
Common calves	2.00 to 3.00
Heavy bull calves	2.50 to 3.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Market firm, receipts light, quality showing heavy shrinkage. Dealers are paying, delivered, extras 30c, flrs 28c, seconds 23c, cases returned. Poultry: Some broilers arriving, prevailing prices 22c to 25c.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: At Saskatchewan points egg production is light for most part, prices are unchanged but are somewhat firmer in North Battleford and points in the north. Dealers are paying country points, delivered, extras 29c, flrs 26c to 27c, seconds 22c to 23c. Poultry: Limited quantities of fowl are arriving, price 12c to 15c.

CALGARY—Eggs: Egg market unchanged. Receipts fair. Dealers paying, delivered, extras 30c, flrs 26c, seconds 22c. Poultry: No business reported.

EDMONTON—Eggs: Market firm, lower receipts, quality fair. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 28c to 30c, flrs 24c to 26c, seconds 18c to 21c. Jobbing extras 38c to 40c, flrs 34c to 36c, seconds 30c. Poultry: Unchanged.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow reports the sale of 780 Canadian cattle this week. Extra choice steers sold from 114c to 12c per lb., live weight, prime from 11c to 114c, medium from 104c to 11c, and rough kinds at 10c. Bulls changed hands from 7c to 84c. The holiday season is now on and prices were somewhat easier as a consequence. Scotch baby beef sold at 16c, prime quality from 14c to 144c, and heavies from 12c to 13c. Offerings were about normal. One hundred and sixty Irish cattle brought from 11c to 12c.

Birkenhead market disposed of 700 Canadian store cattle and 100 fats. Prices were unchanged from last week, steers selling from 204c to 22c in sink (dressed weight, including offal), cows from 14c to 16c, and bulls from 13c to 14c. Sixteen hundred Irish ranged from 21c to 22c.

Sales of Canadian beef at London amounted to 236 dressed sides. Prices obtained, were from 19c to 204c per lb.

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Receipts amounted to 2,686 cattle, 735 calves, 3,429 hogs and 260 sheep and lambs. The majority of the receipts were of the plain order and all classes suffered a heavy decline. With an over-supply of unfinished cows and heifers, the market for a time was practically at a standstill. Good to choice steers sold \$5.00 to \$6.00 with extra kinds at \$6.50, and heifers made from \$3.00 to \$4.00, with tops at \$4.50. Bulk of cows made \$2.50 to \$3.25, with tops at \$3.50, and good stockers were in demand at \$3.25 to \$4.00. Good light vealers made \$4.00 to \$5.25, and medium from \$3.00 to \$3.75. The hog market was 50c per cwt. higher. Thick smooths opened at \$12.15 and closed at \$12.65, off cars. The sheep and lamb market was un-

changed. Grain-fed lambs sold from \$12 to \$12.50, ewes from \$7.00 to \$7.50, and yearlings around \$10.50.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Cattle 600. Market generally steady with Thursday's price; one load dry-fed steers held at \$11; two loads Dakota steers in warmed-up condition, averaging 1,169 to 1,140 pounds, sold at \$9.00. Bulk prices follow: Beef steers and yearlings, \$3.75 to \$7.75; cows and heifers, \$4.00 to \$6.00; canners and cutters, \$2.75 to \$3.25; Holsteins, \$4.25 to \$4.60; feeder and stocker steers, \$4.25 to \$6.00. Calves 900. Market steady. Bulk of sales, \$9.25 to \$9.50. Hogs 3,000. Market, selected light and medium weight 10c to 15c higher. Top price \$14. Bulk prices follow: Butcher and bacon hogs, \$13 to \$13.75; packing sows, \$12.25 to \$12.50; pigs, \$13. Sheep 300. Market steady. Bulk prices follow: Fat lambs, \$13.50 to \$14.50; fat ewes, \$6.00 to \$7.50.

The Open Forum

Continued from Page 20

point of being able to produce easily all that it needs, we must curtail production to keep from going bankrupt. It seems that the country as well as the individual can't stand prosperity (plenty of goods, etc.), but will flourish under adversity (scarcity of goods).

In regard to the 1920-22 deflation, the effects were so bad that those responsible have been busy denying the charge since. The facts are quite plain and clear, and the effects have been so far reaching that people should take warning, for it is apparent that so vital a thing as the means of exchange should be a little more under the control of the people, who furnish the means whereby it can be brought into being, and it must also be apparent to those who have given serious study that wittingly or unwittingly the people have lost the greater part of their heritage. The tremendous advance in ability to produce has brought neither leisure nor riches and but little extra conveniences, etc., for the great mass of humanity.

We feel that there is something not right in the matter, and unless intelligence, scientific intelligence is put to work to adjust our social system, so that the people will feel and know that they have a real interest in its working, unless this is done, we shall have in the near future a cataclysm that will make the world war look like a 10-cent show.—Avalon.

A Defence of France

The Editor.—I am glad to read the letter by Fair Play, in the Open Forum, in The Guide on June 17. It is the first article that gives a right to France, and beside this the States and England should be blamed because they do not give a fair chance to France to rebuild town and road. France has done it alone with her money, and now because she spent 65 milliards to rebuild, the franc is worth only five cents. Besides this the States made money in 1914-15-16, and now calls for her debt. Now, if another war comes and France remains quiet, making ammunition to sell at a good price, every country will blame her.—366 Infantry.

Manitoba Pool Convention

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Wheat Pool will be held in Brandon, July 30-31, and it is expected that the full representation of 240 delegates will be in attendance. President Burnell will review the accomplishments of the pool during the past year and the formation of the coarse grains pool and outline policies for the coming year. The directors will submit a report covering the business of the past year, Secretary Ransom will report on organization, and Miller and MacDonald, shareholders' auditors, will also make a report. This being the first convention to deal with the actual operation of the pool it is expected that the full two days will be taken up in getting through the business.

USED CARS AT THEIR BEST



These are city used cars—in many cases hardly run off the asphalt streets—thoroughly reconditioned and in guaranteed shape. You can buy from us with absolute confidence. Largest used car business in the West.

LOWEST PRICES ON RECORD

1919 Ford Coupe	\$350
1924 Ford Sedan	865
1921 Chevrolet Touring	300
1923 Chevrolet Coupe	700
1922 Overland Sedan	700
1924 Essex Coach	1,050
1919 Gray Dort Touring	350

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BREEN MOTOR CO. LTD.
247 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

MACHINERY and AUTOS

SELLING—REBUILT 26-H.P. SAWYER-MAN-
ney steam engine, 32-52 Rumely separator, miscellaneous
machinery, bargain prices. McKenzie Thresher
Co., Indian Head, Sask. 20-2

FOR SALE—ENSILAGE CUTTER, B-14
Aurora. Agents, John Deere Co. Has cut about
100 tons. B. H. May, Aetna, Alta. 29-2

SELLING—COMBINATION THRESHER, 24-36
Waterloo Champion separator, 22 Ideal engine.
D. Young, Success, Sask. 29-3

CASE 9-18 GAS TRACTOR, ALMOST NEW.
\$500, or trade for light car. Isaac H. Wiens,
Moose, Sask. 29-2

SELLING—MASSEY-HARRIS TRACTOR, 12-22
new R nine separator, 24-40; in good condition.
G. P. Wood, Hartney, Man. 29-3

FOR SALE, CHEAP—32-HORSE SAWYER-
Massey steam engine, practically good as new.
S. Swanson, Semans, Sask. 29-3

ONE 25 H.P. CASE ENGINE, ONE 32 ADVANCE
Rumely separator, good condition; cook car, drive
belt and tanks. F. A. Gilbert, Instow, Sask. 29-3

SELLING—BIG FORD 30-60, FIRST-CLASS
condition, \$400 cash. E. N. Wald, Strasburg,
Sask. 29-2

SELLING—22-36 SAWYER-MASSEY SEPA-
rator, threshed only 40 days. Box 27, Liberty,
Sask. 29-2

SELLING—JACKSON SHEAF LOADER AND
carrier, very good condition, \$400 cash. J. Vander-
beck, Prud'homme, Sask. 29-4

SELLING—16-35 HART-PARR ENGINE, 29-48
Robinson separator, six-bottom disc plow. Alex.
Stewart, Carleton Place, Ont. 29-4

FOR SALE OR TRADE—THRESHING OUTFIT.
Case steamers, 28-80, Red River special separator,
36-56. Box 173, Dundurn, Sask. 30-2

FOR SALE—12-25 AVERY ENGINE, 22-36 RED
River separator, complete with belts. 1341 Rose
Street, Regina, Sask. 30-4

FOR SALE—HOOVER POTATO DIGGER, IN
excellent condition. No reasonable offer refused.
Apply Baker Bros., 9th Street, Brandon. 30-4

TRADE 24-INCH CASE SEPARATOR, GARDEN
City feeder, for 24-inch Gelsco. Would take cattle,
horses. A. J. Ault, Bladworth, Sask. 30-4

FOR SALE—CASE SIDE FAN BLOWER, 58 OR
64. Run 23 days. \$250 cash. T. Croft, Carleton Place,
Sask. 30-4

WANTED FOR REPAIRS—CRANKCASE, No.
wh1, wh2 for Avery engine, 12-25. Norman
Powell, Trux, Sask. 30-4

SELLING—23-FOOT ELEVATOR LEG FOR
granary, complete. George Strachan, La Riviere,
Man. 30-4

SELLING—20-40 OIL-PULL, 32-54 WOOD BROS.
thresher, Jackson loader. Snap for cash. Fullerton
Farm, Provost, Alta. 30-4

28-44 ADVANCE-RUMELY SEPARATOR, WITH
feeder, blower and high weigher, \$350. T. Thullen,
Veteran, Alta. 30-2

FOR SALE—AVERY 20-H.P. STEAM TRACTOR,
six bottoms, power lift gang, \$500 cash. A. Rein-
hardt, Walsh, Alta. 30-2

FOR SALE—22-INCH GRAIN SEPARATOR.
A bargain. W. D. Walton, Raymond, Alta. 29-9

FOR SALE—25-HORSE REEVES, GOOD CON-
dition. Sacrifice. S. Swanson, Semans, Sask. 29-3

MISCELLANEOUS

Bees and Beekeepers' Supplies

BEES WARE—FULL LINE OF BEEKEEPERS'
supplies in stock. Price list on request. Steele,
Briggs Seed Co. Limited, Regina and Winnipeg.

ANDREWS & SON, BEEKEEPERS' EQUIP-
ment on hand at all times. Catalog and price list
on request. Corner Victor and Portage, Winnipeg,
Man. 10-13

BEARINGS REBABBITED

AUTO, TRACTOR AND GENERAL MACHINE
bearings rebabbited. Manitoba Bearing Works,
152 Notre Dame, Winnipeg.

COAL

COAL—GOOD FOR BOILERS OR KITCHEN
Write New Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta. 19-1

CYLINDER GRINDING

CYLINDER REBORING AND FINISHING—SAME
method as used by leading factories. Oversize
pistons fitted. Crankshafts turned. General
machine work. Reliance Machine Co., Moose Jaw,
Sask. 22-13

CYLINDER GRINDING, TRACTOR, AUTO,
engine, crankshafts, welding. Pritchard Engin-
ing Co. Ltd., 259 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

CYLINDER REBORING, OVERSIZE PISTONS
and step-cut rings. General repairs. Romans
Machine and Repair Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 22-0

DYERS AND CLEANERS

OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND
renewed. Rugs and housefurnishings renovated.
Furs stored, remodelled and relined. Arthur
Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.

FRUIT

BLUEBERRIES! DIRECT TO YOU. ABSOLUTE-
ly clean and dry, \$2.00 15 pounds net basket. f.o.b.
Gunn. Remit with order to Farmers' Co-opera-
tive Club Ltd., Waldhof, Ont. 26-7

APPLES, PLUMS, GREENGAGES, \$1.50 PER
crate. Season now. Prices of other fruits free.
Highland Farm, Mission, B.C. 20-3

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

FLOUR MILL WANTED—Drum-
miller,
centre of mining district, population of 10,000
people, excellent water and power supply, served
by C.N.R. and C.P.R.; centre of wheat-growing
district, requires Flour Mill of 100-barrel or
thereabout capacity. Correspondence invited—
SECRETARY BOARD OF TRADE, DRUM-
MILLER, ALBERTA. Can put interested par-
ties in touch with 150-barrel mill at nearby
town, which may be purchased at bargain.

SELLING—AUTO KNITTING MACHINE, TWO
cylinders, new, \$50. Grain Growers' Guide, Box 7,
Winnipeg.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

CORWOOD, CEDAR AND TAMARAC FENCE
posts, willow pickets, spruce poles, slabs. Write for
delivered prices. The Northern Cartage Company,
Prince Albert, Sask.

MEDICAL

EPILEPTICS—THIS TREATMENT GUARAN-
teed to stop seizure or money returned. No
bromides, narcotics. Try at our risk. Hunter
Laboratories, 900-AZ Scott, Little Rock, Ark. 26-5

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BAND INSTRUMENTS, VIOLINS, CORNETS,
saxophones, mandolins, banjos, guitars. Send for
our catalogue and bargain list of used band in-
struments. The R. S. Williams & Sons Co. Ltd., 421
McDermot Avenue, Winnipeg. 18-9

BARGAINS IN USED INSTRUMENTS—STATE
whether piano, organ, phonograph desired. Musical
instrument catalog on request. We repair all
phonographs. Send us your motors. Gloeckler
Piano House, Saskatoon.

MISCELLANEOUS

PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED, COUNTRY
orders specialty. Jones and Cross, Edmonton.

SCHOOL VANS

WE MANUFACTURE SCHOOL VANS AND SELL
direct to school boards. The Lawrie Wagon Co.,
Winnipeg. 30-2

SITUATIONS VACANT

YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO BETTER YOURSELF

There is a good living for you right where you
live. Full or spare time. No capital required.
No experience necessary. We teach you how to
become a National Representative, selling our
splendid line of top-toe clothing for men and
women, from factory direct to consumer through
local representatives. The National "Store at
your door" selling outfit is a complete clothing
store in a neat, small sample case. Experienced
salesmen see unlimited possibilities in our propo-
sition. Fall line soon ready, bigger and better
than ever. Assure yourself an exclusive territory
by writing immediately, naming the district you
want. Rural communities and city territories
equally profitable. "It is a sign of distinction
to be a National representative." Apply Sales
Manager, National Mail Order House Limited,
Dept. 138, Box 2017, Montreal.

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY

have a number of good territories now open for
energetic and intelligent men to RETAIL
WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS.

Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg

SALESMEN—EVERY FARMER IS A PROSPECT
for groceries and lubricating oils. Our high grade
groceries, lubricating oils and paints build repeat
business. Vacant territories in northern Manitoba,
northern and south-west Saskatchewan and
northern Alberta. Newgard-McDonald Co., Whole-
sale Grocers, 111 Princess Street, Winnipeg. 30-3

NEAL BROTHERS LTD., IMPORTERS AND
wholesale grocers, Winnipeg, have a few districts
open for reliable salesmen. Applicants must
furnish references. 26-5

SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD
established firm. Patents everywhere. Head
office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto; Ottawa
office, 5 Elgin Street. Offices throughout Canada.
Booklet free.

BARR, STEWART, JOHNSTON AND CUMMING,
barristers, solicitors, notaries. General solicitors
for Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, 1819
Cornwall Street, Regina, Sask.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON,
barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank
Building, Winnipeg, Man.

PATENTS—EGERTON R. CASE, 36 TORONTO
Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklets
free. 11

TAXIDERMISTRY

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 334 MAIN
Street, Winnipeg. 19-26

WESTERN TAXIDERMIST, 229 MAIN STREET,
Winnipeg. 19-5

TOBACCO

CANADIAN LEAF—EXTRA FINE QUALITY.
Petit Havana, Grand Havana, Petit Rouge, Grand
Rouge. Special Price for five pounds, \$2.25.
Spend Leaf, \$2.50. Postpaid. L. Calissano &
Figg Co. Ltd., Graham and Vaughan, Winnipeg.

FIVE POUNDS ASSORTED, ROUGE HAVANA,
Petit Rouge, Petit Havana for \$2.25. Postpaid.
Lalonde & Co., 201 Dollard Blvd., St. Boniface,
Man. 30-12

THRESHING BELTS

BELTS SPICED—NO RIVETS OR STITCHES.
Guaranteed to stand. Wilson's Regina Tire and
Repair Shop, 1709 South Street, Regina, Sask.

THRESHING WANTED

WANTED—GOOD THRESHING ROUTE, SAS-
katchewan or Alberta. Large outfit, full equip-
ment. Box 294, Indian Head, Sask. 28-5

MISCELLANEOUS

WATCH REPAIRS

PLAXTON'S LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R.
watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy
guaranteed. Mail watch for estimate by return.

PRODUCE

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

HENS 6 lbs. and over, 18-20c; 5-6 lbs. 14-15c
16-17c; 4-5 lbs. 12-13c
BROILERS 23-26c
All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until
August 15. Cash payments. Write for crates
if required.

ROYAL PRODUCE CO.

97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Robins Approve of Strawberries

You ask why not strawberries and
cream on every prairie breakfast table?
No reason whatever, provided one will
buy a few plants and milk a cow.

Though a novice in all kinds of farm
work I usually like to try a thing once
and this is my attempt at strawberry
culture up here in the northwest.

In the spring of 1923, we sent to
Brandon for 50 strawberry plants,
Senator Dunlaps. We live 14 miles
from town and the road is always pretty
bad in the spring. However, they
arrived safely, and were put in a pile
of water till evening. When trans-
planted every plant grew, and by keep-
ing the flowers picked, made more
runners that we could count. After the
first severe frost we covered them with
wheat straw, which also held the snow.
This was not disturbed the following
spring till we saw signs of life and then
little by little. By the beginning of
June the plants were just one mass of
bloom. We were so proud we took
everyone we could lay hands on to see
the patch.

Alas for our hopes! the weather of
1924 was against us and, being unable
to afford the services of a rain maker,
many of the berries dried up on the
plants before they ripened. Then, too,
every living thing seems fond of straw-
berries, turkeys, chickens and robins
being among the worst offenders, not to
mention various members of the family
keep for a sample.

In spite of everything we had some
grand feeds and managed to can a few
quarts. Nothing looks so good as a
fresh strawberry shortcake, nor so cool
and inviting as a bowl of lovely red
berries on their green leaves. These
plants received very little attention
beyond occasional weeding and were
grown in a situation open to the north
and west.

This year (written February 28), we
intend planting a real windbreak and
more fruit trees, also some Champion
Everbearing strawberries you recom-
mend so highly, for we are convinced
after the small experiment that with a
little care small fruits may be easily
grown.—Margaret L. Bourne, Lloyd-
minster, Sask.

Farm Notes from Great Britain

Continued from Page 4

of the dairy industry of the country,
by appointing a committee of experts
to elaborate and recommend a uniform
scheme of feeding for dairy cows.

Shepherds Not Offering Clips

The 24,000,000 sheep of the British
Islands have now been shorn, but
flockmasters are in no hurry to market
the wool clip, preferring to hold back
for a while (except when pressed by
need of ready money) in the hope that
prices may rise. But at present wool
values are showing no tendency to
appreciate. So far as English wools
are concerned, the slump in values is
from 25 to 30 per cent. At Melton
Mowbray (Leicestershire) nearly 25,
000 fleeces lately sold at prices which,
for the finer wools, were about 7d
(14c) per pound below last year's
figures. A somewhat similar report is
made concerning a sale of 46,000
fleeces at Winchester (Hampshire).
"Down" wools (Shropshire, Suffolk,
Hampshire and Oxford) range from
1s 6d to 1s 8d; Southdown, 1s 5d;
Cheviot, 1s 3½d to 1s 5½d; Lincoln,
1s 1d to 1s 2d; Kent or Romney Marsh,
1s 0½d to 1s 1d; Scotch Blackface
Mountain, 8½d.

England Not Alone in This

Comment is often made in agricul-
tural circles concerning the multipli-
city of breeds of hogs in Britain, and
the doubtful wisdom, from the
economic point of view, of encouraging
this diversity. Many judges consider
it would be wiser to follow the ex-
ample of Denmark (which supplies the
largest and best consignments of bacon
sent to England), and concentrate on
one or two hog breeds only, of recog-
nized type and value. The possibilities
of development of the British bacon
industry is evident when it is stated
that the country imports hog meats
to the value of £56,000,000 every year,
while the home production has at
present no more than one-sixth of this
value. There is a great need to
develop more co-operation between
hog breeders and feeders, and the cur-
ing factories, if the home market is to
be better supplied with home products.
On the one hand curers complain of
too many hog breeds with rivalry be-
tween the supporters of the different
kinds, and of varying standards of
size, weight and conformity in the
resulting sides of bacon, whereas
uniformity is what the curer and re-
tailer alike require. Farmers, on the
other hand complain that curers are
not willing to pay any more for the
best hogs which conform to the re-
quired standard, than they pay for
lower-grade carcasses.

This matter of the unsatisfactory
state of the British hog and bacon in-
dustry is one which is continually com-
ing up for discussion, but it is obvious
to all that with better organization
and co-operation a valuable source of
wealth to farmers could be developed,
and consumers at the same time sup-
plied with bacon of a quality superior
to the bulk of that now imported.

Compete With Canadian Exports

It would appear that Canada is not
likely to continue as the only Domin-
ion which sends fat cattle in the live
state to British ports. A cargo of 200
fat steers—the first of its kind—has
just arrived at Liverpool, from Cape
Town, South Africa. The cattle are
from farms in Rhodesia, and are said
to be mainly of Aberdeen-Angus type.
The continuance of such shipments will
naturally depend upon the returns ob-
tained, and some indication of this
will be revealed after a few pre-
liminary consignments.

It is good to be able to report that
Great Britain is now entirely free from
foot-and-mouth disease, after a series
of epidemics which lasted for nearly
two years. As from June 4 last, all
restrictions on the movements of live-
stock (at least so far as these were
due to foot-and-mouth trouble) were
withdrawn by the ministry of agricul-
ture. Business—both home and foreign
—should greatly benefit now that the
herds and flocks of the country can
once more show a clean bill of health.
—Walter Biffen.

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



Breaking a Colt

Some fellows when they break a colt employ no common sense, but take each
coltish action as occasion for offence. They strap his harness into place and hook
him to a load, expecting him to walk along with science down the road. They
say "Go long like mother does, or uncles Bill and Ned, forget about that foolish
bunk of shaking tail and head! Go long and do your normal bit, you'll have
to first, as last, as every horse upon the farm has done in all the past. Go long
or I'll apply the whip with double force and crack, I'll raise big bubbles on
your hips, and on your sides and back! Go long and knuckle to the task that
you must do for aye, and don't be wabbling back and forth in that ungainly way!"
Yes, thus they talk and thus they act, these cruel and thoughtless things, unfit
for space upon the earth, unfit for horns or wings! Yes, thus they treat a tender
colt, a colt that's fresh and green, a colt that never could deserve instruction
half so mean. Such men forget that they were kids a score of years ago and
learned to handle heavy loads by methods kind and slow. They learned by morsels,
bit by bit, a little at a time, nor was their awkwardness derided or treated as
a crime. If their old dads had said to them when they began to work, "Here,
take this fork and fill the mow, and don't you dare to shirk! Here, seed this
field in double quick without a kink or quail, do up the job as elders do without a
fault or fail, or you will feel a snapping whip with extra swish and crack
raise bubbles on your awkward hips, and on your neck and back!" If they had
heard such words as these, these dull and hardened dolts, they'd use more
brains when breaking in these young and tender colts!

THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—8 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for five or six consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$5.00 per inch per week. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order cost \$5.00 each.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10; and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order).

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—\$8.40 per inch, flat. Ads. limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK

Various

APRIL YORKSHIRES, BOTH SEXES, \$15: February Duroc boars, \$20; Holstein bull, \$80. All registered. W. Florence, Valor, Sask. 30-2

HIGH-CLASS TAMWORTH AND DUROC boars. W. P. Morrison, Oakville, Man.

CATTLE

Aberdeen-Angus

SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS COWS AND young bulls, from \$50 to \$80. Alvin Biehn, Guernsey, Sask.

Holsteins

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL, SPLENDID pedigree, three years old, guaranteed sure. Write for price and copy of extended pedigree. Andrew Parley, Kegworth, Sask. 29-3

Red Polls

FOR SALE—REGISTERED RED POLLED bulls, one to five years old, first class stock, accredited herd, price \$65 to \$85. R. A. McLeod, Macdonald, Man. 29-3

Shorthorns

REGISTERED DUAL-PURPOSE BULL AND heifer calves. Your opportunity is here now to get into the right breed that has them all beat at small cost. The breed that shows the most profit to raise. The ideal cattle that answers every requirement. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 25-5

BEAUTIFUL SHORTHORN BULL, TEN months, roan. W. Pilling, Kemnay, Man. 28-5

SELLING—ROAN SHORTHORN BULL, TEN months old. N. Irwin, Beaver, Man. 29-2

SWINE

Berkshires

SELLING—BERKSHIRES, MAY LITTERS, \$10, with papers. Les Perrin, Goodlands, Man. 30-2

Duroc-Jerseys

REGISTERED DUROCS, IMPROVED TYPE, eight weeks, \$11 each. Clyde Stauffer, Alaska, Sask. 29-5

Tamworths

REGISTERED TAMWORTH—SPRING LIT- ters, sire first prize Toronto Royal, \$15, including papers. Thos. Noble, High How Stock Farm, Daysland, Alta. 27-3

REGISTERED TAMWORTH—SIRE IM- ported champion, Regina and Saskatoon, 1924. Also by old herd boar. I. S. Norton, Melville, Sask. 30-5

Yorkshires

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, BEST OF breeding and bacon type, April and May litters, mature service boars. Reasonable prices. Tom Snowden, Cluny, Alta. 28-5

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, GOOD BREED- ing, bacon type. May litters, \$11; pedigree included. G. B. Montelth, 290 Garry St., Winnipeg. 29-30

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, FROM exceptionally long, deep, mature sows, \$9.00, nine weeks. A. C. Fuller, Earl Grey, Sask. 28-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, UNIVERSITY stock, 1st May litter, \$10, papers included. A. J. Cox, Eaton, Sask. 30-4

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

50 SILVER BLACK FOXES FROM THE wonderfully successful MacIntyre Ranch, Bathurst, N.B. Standard-bred, registered, beautiful animals, mated, proven breeders, 4 to 8 pups to litter. Raising facilities and deferred payments arranged. Write explaining what you want in foxes. How much cash you can put in, how and when. Take some dry merchantable oats and feed grain in exchange.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SILVER—BLACK fox pups. Bargain price. Cash or terms. Apply for particulars. Couture and Tessier, St. Pierre, Man. 27-5

CHINCHILLA RABBITS—FROM BEST IM- ported stock. August 25th shipment. George S. Brown, Theodore, Sask. 28-6

SELLING—WOLFHOOD PUPS, PARENTS fast, sure killers. Les Perrin, Goodlands, Man. 30-2

POULTRY

Leghorns

THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS, 300 EGG strain, yearling hens and May hatched chicks for sale. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 30-4

Farm Lands—Sale or Rent

FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional opportunity to prospective settlers. These areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climate conditions ideal. Crop failures unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes, so a steady market is assured. Schools are established by the Department of Education where there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line at half rates to intending settlers. These government lands are open for pre-emption or purchase on easy terms as low as \$2.50 per acre with 16 years to pay. Full information from R. O. Wark, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

SELLING—160 ACRES, 2 1/2 MILES FROM Lacombe, 155 under cultivation, serviceable buildings, good water, fenced and cross-fenced, \$20 per acre; \$1,500 cash, balance half crop payments, or ten years' time. Box 204, Lacombe, Alta. 28-3

Farm Lands—Sale or Rent

INVESTIGATE THIS FARM OFFER—FARMS on the fertile prairies can be purchased on a long term plan of easy payment. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash, balance payable in 35 years. Interest at 6%. Free use of land for one year. You may pay in full at any time. Write today for full information. Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922-1st St. East, Calgary. 30-5

480 ACRES, 1 1/2 MILES FROM TOWN AND 12 1/2 miles from Winnipeg Stock Yards. Nearly all under plow. Fine grove and orchard. Good buildings. Price and terms reasonable. Write Welch Land Co., Winnipeg, Man. 30-2

\$1,000 ANNUAL PAYMENTS AND 2 1/2% ANNUAL interest will buy well located mixed farming lands with excellent buildings. Situated in the prosperous Moose Mountain district. Owner, F. Bushell, Wadena, Sask. 30-2

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTICU- lars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

IF YOU DO NOT FIND SUITABLE FARM lands advertised here, why not insert an ad. in the "Farm Lands Wanted" column? It will reach readers in hundreds of districts, and will cost but little.

SELLING—320 ACRES, IMPROVED, 260 ACRES cultivated, good buildings, soil and location. A bargain. Particulars on request. L. H. Weller, Vera, Sask. 30-3

SELLING—160 WILD LAND, NO STONES, mostly clear, near school, mule and half from station, 16 miles from Winnipeg, \$2,000. Michael Scott, 202 Scott Block, Winnipeg. 30-3

SELLING—240 ACRES, 13 MILES FROM CITY Hall, two miles from station. \$5,000 worth of buildings. \$25 an acre. Michael Scott, 202 Scott Block, Winnipeg. 30-3

SELLING—RANCH ON FRENCHMAN RIVER, quarter-section deeded land, seven sections leased land, 80 horses, 50 cattle. S. W. Baker, Barrister, Shaunavon, Sask. 26-5

TRADE QUARTER-SECTION, CLEAR TITLE, Ponoka district. Take 22-inch or 24-inch separator part payment. Consider full outfit. Brady and Morgan, Ponoka, Alta. 26-5

EXCHANGE QUARTER LAND FOR THRESH- ing machine, gas preferred. Al. Lee, Viceroy, Sask. 30-2

WANTED—FARMS FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE on R.C. properties. No listing fees charged. Cannon Farm Agency, Marklin, Sask. 27-5

SELLING—480 ACRES, NEAR LACOMBE, 102 acres wheat, 100 oats and barley, 50 acres summer-fallow. Write E. J. Connell, Clive, Alta. 30-3

FOR SALE—256-ACRE IMPROVED FARM, \$18 per acre. For particulars, write T. S. Martin, Cut Knife, Sask. 28-4

FOR SALE—EQUIPPED FARM, CROP PAY- ments, no interest. Apply Box 6, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 29-2

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE—O. L. HAR- wood, Brandon. 26-13

Farm Lands Wanted

FARM WANTED—FOR CASH, SEND DETAILS. F. H. Burns, 620 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 23-5

SEEDS

WHEAT

WORLD'S WONDER WINTER WHEAT, HARDY, good yielder, best milling quality, \$2.00 bushel, sacked. Robt. Blane, Harrowby, Man. 28-5



August is the Month

to buy, sell or exchange threshing machinery, and Classified Ads.—in The Guide—are a good investment. They produce quick, satisfactory results at a small cost.

The best selling season of the year will be over in a few days, but "The Guide is a good Pinch Hitter." Last year, John Salm, of Peerless, Alta., advertised a threshing outfit just before threshing, and sold it for cash within a few days. He wrote us that several farmers in Saskatchewan and Alberta were also trying to buy it. There are always farmers wanting machinery at the last minute—your opportunity to fill the order.

The Method—Guide Classified Ads.—Because

FIRST—The Guide specializes in classified advertising. It does more to promote the readers' interest and to encourage results.

SECOND—The Guide carries more classified advertising than any other farm journal in Western Canada, and buyers always flock to the largest market.

THIRD—Though it has 75,000 readers and produces results above the average, the cost is no higher.

Here is an example of the kind of letters we quite often receive, T. W. Snowden, Cluny, Alta., writing on June 26, in connection with his advertisement for Spring Litters, Pure-Bred Yorkshires, says:

"I may state that I have an ad. in some other papers, but most frequently they say that they saw the ad. in The Grain Growers' Guide, therefore it would seem that your ads. are read by a greater number of people."

Dozens of similar letters prove that Guide ads. are real "Go-getters." If you want to buy or sell Potato Diggers, Corn-Binders, Honey, Livestock or Farm Lands—sit down and write out your ad. today.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

SEEDS

GRASS SEED

FOR SALE—BROME GRASS SEED, GOVERN- ment tested, no noxious weed seeds, 10c. per pound. John Conn, Innisfail, Alta. 25-5

MACHINERY and AUTOS

USED AND NEW MAGNETOS, CARBURETORS, wheels, springs, axles, windmills, glasses, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, cushions, bearings, gears all descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save yourself 25 to 80%. Parts for E.M.F., Overland, Studebakers, Russell, Hupmobiles, many others. Complete Ford used and new parts. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co. Limited, 263 to 273 Fort Street, Winnipeg. 29

SELLING—40-62 WOOD BROS STEEL SEPARA- tor with 14-ft. Garden City feeder, 18-ft. weigher; overhauled; new belts, straw racks, lagging, teeth; blower fan painted. Guaranteed No. 1 condition. Threshed three seasons. Sold engine. Also one nine-inch, live-ply, 160-ft. new high power rubber drive belt. Also good Garden City 36-in. short steel feeder. M. Van Der Velde, Dalemoad, Alta. 29-4

SELLING—MINNEAPOLIS STEAM OUTFIT, engine, 28-H.P. Alberta boiler, 175 pressure. Inspected. A1 condition. Fitted for coal, straw, wood. Tank pump, hose. Separator 36-62 complete, A1 condition, ready to thresh. Price, \$3,000. May sell separate. Separator, \$900. Terms. Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta. 29-4

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR AUTOMOBILE IN good running order, 30-36 Sawyer-Massey separator, just right size for 10-20 engine. Price \$450. Also 28-inch hand feed Stanley Jones separator. Would take an engine, cultivator or double disc on latter machine. Box N, Kirriemuir, Alta. 29-4

SELLING—AULTMAN-TAYLOR GAS TRAC- tor, 30-60. Red River special separator, 36-56, with 14-ft. Garden City feeder; John Deere eight-bottom engine plows, both stubble and breaker bottoms. All good repair. S. H. Ketcheson, Abbey, Sask. 28-3

SELLING—28-44 RUMELY SEPARATOR WITH Garden City feeder and 16-30 Twin City engine, complete with all belts. Threshed only 30 days. Always kept inside. Condition like new. A rare bargain at \$1,900. H. D. Stewart, Simpson, Sask. 29-4

30-60 RUMELY, RUNNING ORDER, \$1,000; 10- 20 Titan, running order, \$375; two-row Deere cultivator, \$125; separator trucks, \$75; 10-bottom engine plows, \$150. Terms. W. Florence, Valor, Sask. 30-2

THREE-WAY PISTON RINGS, ABSOLUTELY guaranteed to stop oil-pumping and compression leaks. Saves regrinding and new pistons. Write Thine-Way Piston Ring Co., 286 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg. 29-13

SELL OR TRADE—25-75 STEAM ENGINE, 40-60 separator, extension feeder, Case; also cook car costing \$500, caboose, wheat loader, racks, wagons. Batturum, Sask. Sheriff Box 61, Buxton, North Dakota, U.S. 28-3

SELLING—22-66 HORSE WATERLOO steamer, 175 pounds steam; 36-56 Red River Special separator, Garden City extension feeder. Ready to run. Cash and terms, L. A. Phillips, Carleton Place, Ont. 29-5

SELLING—36-INCH GARDEN CITY FEEDER, used for three small crops, price \$150; also one nine-horse Call of the West engine, magneto and battery ignition, clutch pulley, good condition, \$100. A. W. Edwards, Broadview, Sask. 27-5

FOR SALE—ONE MOGUL ENGINE 15-30; ONE Buffalo Pitts separator, 30-50; represented to be in good condition. May be seen on N.E. 21-14-2, West lot, close to Woodlands, Man. H. W. Nesbitt, Lombard Building, Winnipeg, Man. 26-5

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NEW THREE 14-INCH CASE POWER-LIFT engine plow, \$100; two 12-inch John Deere stubble plow, four-horse Massey-Harris cultivator, \$25; subsoil packer, \$20, used one season. W. Chambers, Rouleau, Sask. 29-2

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS, ENGINES, magnetos, gears, generators and accessories for all makes of cars. Prompt attention to mail orders. City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main Street, Winnipeg. 29-2

SELLING—20-INCH ALL-STEEL COCKSHUTT Jumbo brush breaker, new, \$125; 16-inch international brush breaker with truck, new, \$45; stump puller, H.P. 31C, with root hook, used very little, \$150. I. Morris, Libau, Man. 29-3

SELLING—THRESHING OUTFIT, COMPRIS- ing Big Four 30-60 tractor, 27-42 Aultman-Taylor separator, 14-foot Garden City feeder, Jackson stock loader, \$1,500. Terms to responsible parties. Chester Kinter, Lang, Sask. 29-2

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK- ing for advertised here, why not advertise your want? Someone among the 75,000 readers may have just what you need, and be glad to sell at a reasonable price.

32-52 IDEAL RUMELY SEPARATOR, RUNNING condition; Garden City feeder; Hart weigher. Would consider breeding ewes or cattle. Schreffer, Liberty, Sask. 29-4

SELLING—STANLEY JONES NINE H.P. EN- gine, trucks and separator, in good condition. Accept first good cash offer. B. Wiseman, Keddie, Sask. 29-2

SELLING—30-60 PIONEER GAS ENGINE, 36-56 sleeveless separator, housed, good order, drive belt, complete. Cash \$1,500. H. Hodgson, Stranraer, Sask. 29-2

FOR SALE—15-30 RUMELY ENGINE, 24-46 Fairbanks separator with Langdon feeder and Hart weigher. All in good running order. \$1,200 for cash. Wiebe and de Vee, Acme, Alta. 26-3

SELLING—STEWART SHEAF LOADER, GOOD condition; also Waterson double cylinder steam engine, boiler may need some new tubes. Jas. Vance, R.R. 5, Brandon, Man. 28-3

SELLING—STEAM ENGINE, 30-90 GAAR- scott tractor, boiler good condition, \$1,200 cash, or part cash, balance in livestock. Box 876, Riverhurst, Sask. 28-3

SELLING—THRESHING OUTFIT; ENGINE, Case steam, 25-75; separator, Sawyer-Massey, 36-56; good order for work. D. C. Tyler, Riding Mountain, Man. 28-3

WANTED—AN OFFER ON EITHER OR BOTH a 30-60 Rumely Oil-Pull and 32-54 Case separator; near Sceptre, Man. E. Sokolik, 5401 41 Ave. So. and 54 St., Minneapolis, Minn. 28-2

SELL OR TRADE—HART-PARR 30-60 TRAC- tor, Goodson 36-56 separator, overhauled, belted, ready to thresh. Geo. Graves, North Battleford, Sask. 28-5

SELLING—30-60 OIL-PULL, 40-64 RUMELY separator, practically new, always kept inside. Very cheap. George MacKenzie, Sovereign, Sask. 29-4

GAAR-SCOTT STEAM ENGINE, 25-75, GOOD state of repair; Case steel separator, 40-62, in good shape; belts, tank, etc. For particulars, address Box 3, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 27-5

SELLING—28-50 CASE SEPARATOR, 18-50 steam traction, 15-45 steam traction, both Case; 32-54 Case separator, 20-60 American-Abell steam traction. P.O. Box 704, Vihank, Sask. 29-2

FOR SALE—THRESHING OUTFIT, 45 MOGUL engine, 30-60 Rumely separator. Guy Peters, Tramping Lake, Sask. 29-2

SELLING—4 1/2-CUT MOWER; INTER- national cream separator. N. Irwin, Beaver, Man. 29-2

24-INCH LANGDON FEEDER, \$100 CASH, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Cushman Farm Equipment Co., Ltd., Winnipeg. 27-5

CASE STEAM ENGINE, 28-80, GOOD CON- dition. Sell or trade for Case, Rumely or Twin City 28-inch separator. J. Frey, Tilney, Sask. 28-3

SELLING—BUFFALO PITTS 30-HORSE STEAM engine, \$600 cash, or exchange for gas. A. Bremner, Tilston, Man. 28-3

SELLING—WATERLOO STEAM ENGINE, 18 H.P., in first-class running order. D. H. Ewart, Sinitluta, Sask. 28-3

FOR SALE—20-H.P. PORTABLE FAIRBANKS Morse engine, good condition, \$300. R. L. Willson, Arcola, Sask. 29-2

FOR SALE—RUMELY OUTFIT, ENGINE, 15-30, cylinder rebored and oversize piston fitted, new magneto; separator, 28-44-in. Price \$1,350. Bronsch Bros., Radisson, Sask. 30-2

SELLING—AN INTERNATIONAL 25-45 OIL- burning tractor; Aultman-Taylor separator, 32-50; new belts, A1 condition. Cash or land. \$1,800. J. H. Johnson, Beville, Sask. 30-2

SELLING—28-50 J. I. CASE SEPARATOR, Exchange for stock, 36-60 Sawyer-Massey, Stewart sheaf loader, eight-bottom John Deere plow. A. McVicar, Otterbourne, Man. 30-3

SELLING—RUMELY OUTFIT, 15-30 GAS EN- gine, 28-48 Ideal separator. Good running order. Special cash price. J. F. Perkin, 532-13th Street, Brandon, Man. 29-2

SELLING—28-42 GOODISON SEPARATOR AND one 20-H.C. tractor, gasoline, type C engine. Price, \$1,000. Part terms if secured. Mrs. J. Wright, Cartwright, Man. 29-2

WILL TAKE STOCK OR SMALL GAS TRACTOR for 25-75 rebuilt Case tractor, with new fuses. T. Turnbull, St. Norbert, Man. 29-2

SELLING—12-22 MASSEY-HARRIS TRACTOR and LaCrosse three-furrow plow. Worked two short seasons. \$450. Box 168, Rathwell, Man. 30-4

FOR SALE, CHEAP—ONE REEVES 32-40 cross compound steam engine, good condition. Chas. H. Smith, Aylesbury, Sask. 28-4

FOR SALE OR TRADE ON STOCK—32-52 Waterloo separator. Run 25 days. E. R. Woepel, Liberty, Sask. 26-6

SELLING—30-60 AULTMAN & TAYLOR TRAC- tor, A1 shape. Also 30-60 oil-pull. Snaps. 167, Rameno, Alta. 26-5

SELLING—SMALL THRESHING OUTFIT, 29-3. Rodd, Liberty, Sask. 29-3

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